

Truman, Wilson Open War On Labor's Living Standard In Rejecting Steel Pay Hike

By GEORGE MORRIS

A nationwide steel strike on April 8 appeared likely yesterday as War Mobilization czar Charles E. Wilson, after a conference with the President, torpedoed the Wage Stabilization Board's proposals for a wage increase in steel. Blasting Wilson as spokesman of big business, president Philip Murray of the United Steelworkers of America said the union will not meet with him to hear of his alternative plans. Murray also hinted that Wilson's torpedo may smash the whole WSB setup. Some labor members of the WSB hinted a possible walkout such as was staged by CIO and AFL members a year ago.

There is no doubt that the effects of the war program on the conditions of the workers is the combustible pressure that is forcing a crisis in the relations between labor leaders and the big business forces running that program. The walkout and split with the war mobilizers last year when Wilson was the main target of the AFL-CIO attack, appears to have been only the first phase of the developing rift.

Events, meanwhile, were leading to greater tensity in the situation:

- The House Rules Committee, acting over the protests of its Democratic members, pushed through a decision to investigate the WSB's handling of the steel dispute.

- Chairman Nathan Feinsinger of the WSB flew back to Washington from his Denver home to act on the demand of the board's labor members for a meeting.

- The union will meet directly with U. S. Steel in Pittsburgh today and with the other companies Thursday and Friday.

- Wilson was reported pressing for a reduction of the wage raise to only the 12½ cents an hour, with the companies to get a raise of \$5 a ton.

After three postponements of the strike deadlines by the union for a period totaling nearly three months, the Wage Stabilization Board came up with a recommendation for a 12½-cent hourly general raise; 2½ cents more July 1 and another 2½-cent step-up in January, 1953. The board also recommended six paid holidays a year; a small improvement on vacations with time and a quarter for work on Sunday to go into effect next January.

The cost of the "package" to the steel companies was estimated to be slightly below 19 cents for 1952 with about five more cents the added cost next year.

Steel companies had been claiming at first that they would need six more dollars a ton on steel to match their new cost. They threatened to provoke a strike rather than submit to a maximum price hike of \$2 a ton which appears allowable under the strongly pro-industry Capehart amendment.

Suddenly it was announced that President Truman summoned Wilson to a conference in Key West and simultaneously the steel interests, blasting the WSB recommendation, raised the estimate of their price demand to \$12 a ton.

It was when Wilson came out of the conference with the President that the true nature of their talk became clear. He told newsmen:

"If the wage increases contemplated under the WSB recommendations are put into effect it would be a serious threat to our year-old effort to stabilize the economy. Of that I am sure."

Asked whether he and the President "reached any conclusions" Wilson said:

"The only conclusion reached is that there are some plans I am going to work on when I get back to Washington."

Thus Wilson made it plain that he wants the WSB recommendation brushed aside and that the alternative plan is the result of the discussion he had with the President and unquestionably with his approval.

Murray centered his blistering attack on Wilson alone, however. But the inference can hardly escape steel workers that the President's role was not that of an in-

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CHRYSLER PRESSES SPEEDUP PROGRAM

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State Dept. Rejects USSR Bid To Discuss Neutral Germany

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The U.S., British and French governments today rejected the Soviet Union's bid for four-power discussion of the USSR's proposed draft principles for a peace treaty guaranteeing a neutral Germany. They served notice they would continue to rearm the Nazis.

NAACP Demands Yonkers Cop Be Tried for Murder

By ABNER W. BERRY

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 25.—A delegation of NAACP leaders demanded today that a charge of first degree murder be placed against Stanley LaBenskey, former Westchester Park patrolman now

held in jail here for the cold-blooded pistol-slaying of two Negro brothers in Yonkers last week.

Led by Rev. Thomas Slater, of Bethel Baptist Church, White Plains, the group was denied an appointment with District Attorney George M. Fanelli but met with Assistant D. A. Frederick Weeks. Weeks told the delegation that it was "for the Grand Jury to determine the charge." The delegation had protested against the preliminary charge of second degree murder placed against LaBenskey by Fanelli last Friday.

LaBenskey has confessed the unprovoked killing of James and Wyatt Bucknall, 36 and 22 respectively, with three shots from an unauthorized pistol because he objected to their drinking in the Yale Tavern in Yonkers. Fanelli's charge of second degree murder was viewed as a whitewash of the former cop, and stirred a wave of protest throughout Westchester County Negro communities.

At a meeting here last night of NAACP branch leaders from nine towns, Fanelli's action was sharply criticized by speakers, who reminded the group of Fanelli's protection of the Klan hoodlums who organized an anti-Negro and anti-Semitic reign of terror three years ago in Peekskill. The delegation which met with the D.A. today was organized at the meeting, and another delegation to Gov. Thomas E. Dewey was authorized.

The main project adopted by

the leaders' meeting was a mass meeting to be held April 10 in the Westchester County Center to protest the official leniency shown murderers of Negroes and to demand protection of Negro life and property from racist violence.

Westchester County ALP leaders met Monday night in Yonkers (Continued on Page 6)

As an excuse for turning down discussion of the Soviet plan which would ease the burdens on the American taxpayer, and the presence of all foreign troops in Germany and block a revival of the Nazi army, the Western governments brought up the issue of German elections.

They insisted that no discussion of a peace treaty was possible until the election of an all-German government, although the Soviet Union had proposed that the four-power discussions include the election question.

The Western governments' note made clear that they would continue to use the UN commission, set up by the State Department to "explore" the "possibilities" of German elections, in order to block any real progress on elections themselves and therefore on any peace treaty.

The Soviet Union and the East German government had previously charged that the handpicked

UN commission was acting in violation of the Potsdam Agreement on Germany, the UN charter and the internal rights of Germany itself. The East German government recently proposed to the Bonn government that a mixed commission of Germans from East and West, acting under supervision of the Big Four occupying powers, work out an agreement for an all-German election.

The note attacked the very provision in the Soviet draft principle that would guarantee peace in Europe. This was the provision that an independent Germany would be barred from entering any coalition of states directed at any other state. The Big Three called this provision a "step backward" and insisted on their plans, formulated at the Lisbon conference, for a new Nazi army. The note hypocritically said that such an army was needed to "preserve freedom, prevent aggression and preclude the revival of militarism."

Meyers Cited for Contempt --Refuses to Be Informer

By ROB F. HALL

BALTIMORE, March 25.—Federal Judge W. Calvin Chesnut, presiding in the Baltimore Smith Act case, today held that George Meyers was in "deliberate and wilful" contempt of court because he refused to act as an informer. Chesnut postponed sentence un-

til the end of the trial which he estimated at "several days more." But he made it clear he intends to impose a jail term on the six-foot-three former textile worker unless in the meantime Meyers decides to answer the questions.

Vigorously reaffirming his innocence of the charge of conspiracy to advocate the overthrow of the government by force and violence, Meyers said he would freely answer questions relating to his philosophy and conduct and to that of other officers of the Communist Party. He would not,

however, answer those questions of U.S. attorney Bernard Flynn which involved, whether or not others were members of the Communist Party.

"Why do you so limit yourself?" demanded Judge Chesnut.

"Because, Your Honor," Meyers replied, "I do not propose to contribute in any way to the compiling a blacklist of progressive persons to be fired from their jobs and persecuted. To do so would be to violate those traditions I learned as a child in the mining camp where

an informer or even grandchildren of an informer are detested by honest workers. It would violate the tradition of trade unionism to reveal the names of members of an organization which is under attack by reaction. In western Maryland when the unions were being built that was our position and that is my position today."

Judge Chesnut peered unbelievably over the bench at the witness.

Is there any principle of the (Continued on Page 8)

New England to Send 60 Peace Delegates

Special to the Daily Worker

BOSTON, March 25.—In response to the call issued by the New England Citizens Concerned for Peace more than 60 delegates from this area are expected to attend the April 1 Assembly for Peace in Washington. Two peace buses will leave from the Trailways Bus

Italian Rallies Hit U.S., Britain On Trieste

ROME, March 25.—More than 20,000 Italian youths in Rome and Naples demonstrated today against the U. S. and British governments. It was the second day of mass marches of students for the return of Trieste to Italy.

Dozens of teen-age students were injured by police riot squads who attacked them with tear gas, firehoses and clubs. More than 100 of the demonstrators were arrested.

The youths deserted their schoolrooms to wave Italian flags and shout "Down with the U. S., Britain and Tito!"

In Rome, 6,000 youths massed outside the U. S. Embassy, shouting "Down with the U.S.A."

The crowd sent a delegation to the embassy gates. It demanded an audience with U. S. Charge d'Affaires Llewellyn Thompson, who denied their request.

In Naples, some 10,000 persons demonstrated and battled police who barred their march on the U. S. Consulate.

At Gorizia, an Italian city on the Yugoslav frontier, 2,000 students, carrying anti-British posters, demonstrated.

In Trieste itself 500 youths paraded through the city to demand union with Italy.

Cars, buses and walls were chalked with signs reading "Down with (British Foreign Secretary Anthony) Eden," "Down with Churchill" and "Down with the Allies." American and British cars were favorite targets. Tires of the cars were slashed.

Dr. Condon Rips McCarran Act as Peril to Science

BUFFALO, March 25.—The McCarran Act is destroying American prestige abroad and hampering scientific development at home, Dr. Edward U. Condon, former head of the National Bureau of Standards charged here last night. Dr. Condon, now research director for the Corning Glass Co., told the 121st national conference of the American Chemical Society that many noted scientists have been barred from the U. S. under the McCarran Law's provisions. He termed the law "an evil situation that is damaging the progress of science in this country and is doing much to damage the general prestige of our country among intelligent people abroad."

Terminal in Boston at 10 p.m. Monday and will roll into the nation's capital early Tuesday morning in time to participate in the general proceedings before going off to visit their Congressmen.

Under the coordinated leadership of the New England Citizens Committee, delegations are being organized in all major Congressional districts by the Progressive Party, the Minute Women for Peace, Labor Committees for Peace and independent Peace groups.

Hard hit by growing unemployment brought on by the war economy, delegates from Lawrence, New Bedford, Fall River, Providence and other crisis-ridden communities are expected to urge their Congressmen to defeat the "Mutual Aid" Bill, cut the multi-billion dollar arms program and divert these funds to help the unemployed in the growing number of "distressed" areas in New England.

Concrete evidence of the widespread sentiment for peace through Five Power agreement in New England will be presented to the Congressmen in the form of thousands of signatures for peace already collected toward the goal of 30,000 by May 1.

Sunday, despite a steady downpour, 17 canvassers collected 283 signatures in the South Boston Housing project. In one house in Lawrence, four teams secured 181 signatures. In many instances entire families are signing petitions.

There have been scores of showings of the film Peace Will Win. Preparations for showing the film in churches, on campuses, in the communities are under way.

The Washington Peace Assembly is expected to bring the struggle for Peace to new sections of the people in this area and add greatly to the significance of the Second Annual New England Conference for Peace which will take place in May.

French Seek to Oust Tunis Gov't

TUNIS, March 25.—The French government today presented a demand to Tunisia's government for the resignation of Mohammed Al-Amin, bey of Tunis, and for dropping its protests to the United Nations. The demand was presented by Jean de Mauteclouque, French resident general.

(In Paris, Tunisian Justice Minister Salah Ben Youssef declared in an open telegram to President Vincent Auriol that the resident was bringing "intolerable pressure" to bear on the bey.)

Actions Planned For Friday in Rosenberg Case

Thousands of Americans will take joint action this Friday in calling for a new trial for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, now in Sing Sing's death house, and for Morton Sobell, under a 30-year sentence, it was announced yesterday by Joseph Brainin, chairman of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

While a delegation of prominent citizens calls upon Attorney General J. Howard McGrath in Washington, others will telephone and wire the Attorney General and visit local Department of Justice offices.

In addition to committees now functioning in key cities, new Rosenberg Committees have been established during the last week in eight cities in Virginia, Georgia, Louisiana, South Carolina and North Carolina.

ILWU Defeats CIO Raiders at Calif. Laboratory

OAKLAND March 25.—Warehousemen's Local 6 of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union—fresh from a victory over raiding CIO Oilworkers—prepared to serve wage and contract demands on Cutter Laboratories.

The union won what officers described as a "smashing victory" in a collective bargaining election among production workers on Tuesday. The Cutter employees voted 301 for Local 6 to 111 for the raiding CIO union.

The Oilworkers launched the raid last September with the tacit approval of the company which had openly threatened to raise the question of representation if Local 6 did not accept a nickel pay boost.

Local 6 turned the offer down flat.

Seizing upon this move, Oilworkers international officers asked the labor board for a collective bargaining election. In the course of the campaign CIO pay-rollers engaged in extreme red-baiting, assaulted the Local 6 hiring hall, and gloated over the Jumeau Spruce damage suit against the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union.

Most of the employees, however, were not impressed—as the vote showed.

CALL RALLY APRIL 7 TO BLOCK ATHENS EXECUTIONS

A mass protest rally against the scheduled execution of eight Greek patriots will be held April 7 at 7:30 p.m., at the Hotel Capitol, 51 St. and Eighth Ave.

Paul Robeson will address the rally sponsored by the Council of Greek Americans. Other speakers will include Leon Straus, Claudia Jones and the Rev. William Howard Melish. The Hellenic Dancers will perform.

ALP OPENS DRIVE TO STOP TAX ASSAULT ON CONSUMER

The American Labor Party announced yesterday a city-wide drive "to defeat in the City Council and the Board of Estimate the proposed new local taxes which are now popping out of the Albany package wrapped by Messrs. Impellitteri and Dewey."

The ALP statement said: "It is important for all New Yorkers to note that the bills passed in Albany are merely enabling

legislation. This authorizes, but does not compel, the levying of the new round of 'soak-the-consumer' taxes."

"A great protest by the people of our city can defeat the taxes, which include extension of the three percent sales tax for three years, an additional penny tax on each cigarette package, and an overnight parking fee of \$60 a year."

"Telegrams, letters and visits to the members of the City Council and the Board of Estimate can reject the fiscal poison mixed in Albany."

The ALP further announced that it has called upon City Council President Rudolph Halley "to see to it that there are full public hearings on the proposed new taxes."

A leaflet issued by the ALP lists the names of every member of the City Council for use in sending protests.

City Council OK's 15% Ticket Tax At Race Tracks

By MICHAEL SINGER

The City Council and the Board of Estimate unanimously yesterday approved the 15 percent tax on race track admissions which will return an estimated \$700,000 to \$800,000 a year to the city. The bill is the first of the "package" legislation worked out between Gov. Dewey and Mayor Impellitteri in the fiscal deal this month in Albany.

Stanley M. Isaacs, minority leader of the Council, while voting for the tax, expressed sharp opposition to the method used in "handing it to the council." He protested the failure to hold public hearings and the speed with which the council was asked to act before studying the measure.

The American Labor Party announced a city-wide drive to defeat the new local taxes and called for a "great protest" against extension of the 3 percent sales tax, the penny-a-pack cigarette levy and the \$60 overnight parking charge.

The party called on City Council President Rudolph Halley to assure "full public hearings on the proposed new taxes before the City Council acts. There must be no sneak play on this important bread and butter issue."

Hit Detention of Egyptian Student On Ellis Island

The National Council of Student Clubs of the Labor Youth League has denounced the holding on Ellis Island of Abdel Moshen Hamouda, Egyptian citizen who was studying at the University of Colorado. Arrested without a warrant on Nov. 30, he is being held in the excessive bail of \$10,000, pending deportation.

The LYL Council declared: "Mr. Hamouda has actively supported the demands of the Egyptian people for national independence and an end to foreign subjugation. . . .

"The arrest of Mr. Hamouda and the attempt of the Immigration Department to have him deported are another expression of foreign policy of the Truman Administration of suppressing the just and legitimate demands of the Egyptian people and of all peoples fighting for their independence."

'Patriotism' in Korea

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Some naval officers stationed in Japan go to Korea every two months so they can claim a \$200 monthly tax deduction for combat duty, according to Rep. Pat Sutton (D-Tenn).

Rep. Sutton charged in a House speech yesterday that these officers stopped well behind the front lines near the end of the month and stayed there until the first part of the next month, they qualifying for two months' deductions with one visit.

5 Dept. Stores End Joint Talks With Dist. 65

Representatives of five department stores broke off joint negotiations with District 65. Distributive, Processing and Office Workers, in the latest of their stalling tactics that began in November.

The stores—Cimbel's, Bloomingdale's, Namm's, Stern's and Saks—34th St.—had negotiated jointly with the union last year.

In a blast at the store owners, the union in the present situation proceeded to press for individual store negotiations.

A general membership meeting of all department store workers that may force a showdown in the five-month stall, was set by the union for April 2 at St. Nicholas Arena, 69 West 66th St.

"Our members are fed up with the procrastination and sudden switches of the managements which began in November and continues to this day," said David Livingston, president of District 65.

The steward bodies of the respective stores are pressing their managements to negotiate. Dates for talks are being arranged.

Resumption of talks was reported with the Lerner Stores Corp., employing 1,000 workers.

Roosevelt Ward Frameup Hit By Clergyman

Protesting the "miscarriage of justice," the Rev. Karl M. Chworowsky has asked the Attorney General to undo the wrong in the case of Roosevelt Ward, Jr., Negro youth leader, convicted on a frameup.

The Committee to Defend Roosevelt Ward, Jr. has released the Rev. Chworowsky's statement, which declares:

"The writer wishes to join with thousands of American citizens who have been outraged and alarmed at the miscarriage of justice that so obviously occurred in the case of Roosevelt Ward, Jr., in a Louisiana court. We believe that here is another of those hideously plain instances of injustice which we are accustomed to witness where a Negro American is concerned when facing a court of justice in our land."

SUFFOLK ALP COMPELS STATE AIDE TO STOP FANNING WAR HYSTERIA IN SPEECHES

BAY SHORE, L. I., March 25.—American Labor Party protests have forced a State Civil Defense Department spokesman to delete from his speeches claims that World War III and the atombombing of 58 U. S. cities by Russia are "inevitable." The CD official himself admitted that he had been told by his superiors to "soft-pedal" his stock speech.

The Suffolk County ALP had charged, after CD aide Claude Young made his war-mongering address to a civil defense rally in Islip last week, that the speech was an attempt to intimidate the

majority of Americans who want peace.

To a rally described by the Suffolk "Newsday" as "sparsely attended," Young not only said World War III would start in the next two years, but he also had on hand the number of American cities to be bombed—58, he said—and the number of casualties in New York—1,000,000 from the first a-bomb, he reported.

Mrs. Karen Hess, secretary of the Suffolk County ALP, charged in a wire to the state civil defense agency that its officials are trying to demoralize the majority of Americans who oppose the present

foreign policy which would lead to war if the people permit it. She demanded to know from the agency where it gets its information, and insisted that the agency reveal whether it has information which the federal government has not made public.

Speaking in Bay Shore Tuesday night, Young curtailed his speech and, according to "Newsday" did not touch on any controversial issues. "Newsday's" account added:

"After the meeting he told reporters that he had been asked to 'soft-pedal' his usual address by CD officials as a result of objections registered by the ALP."

Lincoln Vets in Capital Visit Hit Smith Act

By ART SHIELDS

A delegation of Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade returned to New York yesterday after delivering a sharp protest in Washington to President Truman's aides against the continued persecution of the many Smith Act victims.

The veterans made a special appeal for amnesty for their comrades Robert Thompson and John Gates, who fought with them in Spain before the two heroes enlisted in the world war against fascism in 1941.

President Truman is in Florida. His administrative assistant, Philo Nash, at the Blair House sent the veterans to the White House Building to see a Mr. Hutchinson. Hutchinson is chief of the White House Secret Service. His associate, a Mr. Rodham, another plainclothes policeman, received the delegation.

NINE VETS

There were nine vets, some of whom had fought in two wars. The wife of one vet accompanies them. They were led by Dr. John Simon and Daniel Groden, chairman and secretary of the Committee to Defend Lincoln Veterans.

The Secret Service man took notes—for transmission to the President's representatives, he said—as the veterans protested against the witchhunting drive that was victimizing their comrades.

Every veteran had his say. One of the veterans had come back from the South Pacific with Bob Thompson, after the ex-lumberjack had won the Distinguished Service Cross by routing an outfit of Japanese in a one-man action near Buna Village.

Others had fought with Johnny Gates, former lieutenant colonel of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, who became a paratrooper in the Second World War.

All the veterans voiced their indignation at the frame-up in Foley Square, when Thompson and Gates were sentenced to prison for opposing the administration's war moves.

Policeman Rodham's pencil was scribbling as the veterans kept demanding that President Truman pardon all the framed Smith Act

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Mrs. Bass Will Preside at CRC Dinner Tonight

Mrs. Charlotta Bass, Progressive Party vice-presidential candidate and woman leader, will preside at the Civil Rights Congress Sixth Anniversary Dinner tonight (Wednesday).

Others who will pay tribute to William L. Patterson, CRC national executive secretary, who was



MRS. BASS

acquitted of "contempt" of Congress last week, are Dr. Herbert Aptheker, Mrs. Victoria Garvin, Dr. Willard Uphaus and Dr. Gene Weltfish.

Featured on the program will be a musical pageant, "We Fight Back," depicting the struggles of the CRC over the past six years.

The dinner will be held at the Central Plaza, 111 Second Ave., at 6:30 p.m.

Chrysler Uses Purge By Reuther to Speedup And Fire Workers

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT, March 25.—Emboldened by Walter Reuther's action in taking over the offices of Ford Local 600 and banning all meetings, Chrysler Corp. has now initiated increased speedups and firing of workers who resist. At the Dodge main plant last Friday,

in the trim shop, the company took two men off a team and demanded the same production. The workers gave the company till 8:30 a.m. that morning to put the two men back. At 9:30 a.m. the company fired two workers. The noon day shift walked out.

Yesterday morning, when the company insisted on increased production, the workers in the Dodge main plant refused and 24 more workers were fired. Again 12,000 came out.

Today, no one CIO United Auto Workers at the Dodge Local 3 knows when the giant plant will grind to a stop again as the workers fight back speedup.

This morning at the Chrysler Kercheval plant, some 4,200 workers took a walk as the company arrogantly refused to listen to a beef of 33 rough finishers in the body shop who said they could not work because of fumes.

Meanwhile, at the Ford Rouge plant, Reuther still bans local activities while Ford increases production as much as 15 percent in many departments.

Carl Stellato, president of Ford

Local 600, pointed this out at the caucus attended by 1,200 last Sunday. He charged that Reuther acts like he is more interested in protecting the company than in protecting the interests of the rank and file.

PLEA BY MCKIE

William McKie, grand old man of Ford Local 600, in a leaflet put out in 35,000 copies yesterday and this morning at the Ford gates, warned also that the Ford company would use the advantage given it by Reuther's handcuffing of the local leadership and removal of the shop leaders, to increase speedup.

McKie's leaflet told of M. W. Welty, Ford's head of industrial relations, saying recently, "with reduced car and truck production, more emphasis than ever has to be placed on efficiency." To Ford workers that means speedup.

McKie asks, "Why the attack on Ford Local 600 by the company, the Un-American Committee and the officers of the International Union?"

Highlights of his reply, now (Continued on Page 6)

6th STOOLIE AT TRIAL OF '15' TELLS OF SPY WORK

By PHILIP M. CONNELLY

LOS ANGELES, March 25.—Stephen A. Wereb, who runs a typewriter repair shop in Inglewood, was the Government's sixth stoolpigeon witness in the Smith Act trial here of 5 workingclass leaders. Wereb testified that FBI agents came to him in 1944 with a proposition that he enter the Communist Party as a spy.

He testified he operated in the Inglewood-Hawthorne area until 1947 "after a very serious operation I started drifting out, as it were."

For the prosecution he must have been a disappointment at a number of crucial points in his recitation, although he exuded enthusiasm in his obvious desire to oblige Assistant U. S. Attorney Norman Neukom who conducted the questioning.

High point of anti-climax came when Wereb told about an alleged party club meeting in Hawthorne at which, he said, Elizabeth Glenn, "a full-time functionary from County headquarters" gave an educational on the subject on "the Negro Nation."

Wereb then related:

"Miss Glenn said the party should reinstate its groups in the South, and should enlist Negroes for manpower, and that they should separate certain Southern States from the Northern United States as a Negro Nation."

STRICKEN OUT

Judge Mathes asked Neukom if the prosecution wanted to say any-

thing in defense of the materiality of the witness' statement. Neukom indicated he did not, and the judge added: "I'll entertain a motion to strike it out, then."

Defense attorney Norman Leonard made the motion. Judge Mathes granted it and told the jury to disregard the matter as if it had not been stated.

At another point Neukom asked what an instructor at a class said "about the revolution."

"He hemmed and hedged as much as he could," began Wereb. Judge Mathes broke him off:

"You just tell what he said, let the jury decide whether he hemmed and hedged."

"Well he said the revolution would come through a Marxist program, and we couldn't get much more out of him than that," said Wereb.

"I'll stipulate the answer can be stricken out of the record," shouted prosecutor Neukom.

Defense attorneys said they offered no such stipulation, they'd much rather it stay in the record. It did.

"Who taught the first class you attended?" Neukom asked Wereb.

"Max Silver," replied Wereb. "It turned out to be an advanced class in Marxism-Leninism. There was a discussion and I didn't understand a word that was being said. So after it was over, Silver asked me how long I'd been in the party. He told me I better go to the beginner's class which was across the hall, next time I came."

Calif. Paper Admits USSR Has Right to Alarm Over Gen. Grow

SACRAMENTO, Cal., March 25.—The conservative Sacramento Bee admitted editorially this week that the Soviet Union has reason to be alarmed at the warlike diary of U. S. General Robert W. Grow.

Said The Bee:

"The whole diary was a made-to-order verification of the Soviet charge that Uncle Sam secretly is plotting to attack the Russian people."

"We can appreciate the sensation the document caused in Moscow if we think of what our own reaction would be should a high Soviet general be caught writing the same kind of cloak and dagger stuff regarding an immediate Red attack on this country."

"If Gen. Grow even has been reprimanded the country does not know it."

"Yet what would happen to a private, a corporal, or even a second lieutenant guilty of such incredible stupidity?"

Head of British TUC Calls for Wage Increases

LONDON, March 25.—Arthur Deakin, chairman of the British Trades Union Congress, declared today that unions would "ask for and expect to get wage increases to meet the increased cost of living" growing out of the Conservative government's new budget.

"I prefer to avoid strike action," Deakin said in an interview at his Transport House office.

"But that does not mean we are not going to back our members to the hilt in seeking wage adjustments."

Chancellor of the Exchequer R. A. Butler, in presenting his budget, called for restraint in wage demands. Deakin answered by saying the first essential of wage restraint is price control.

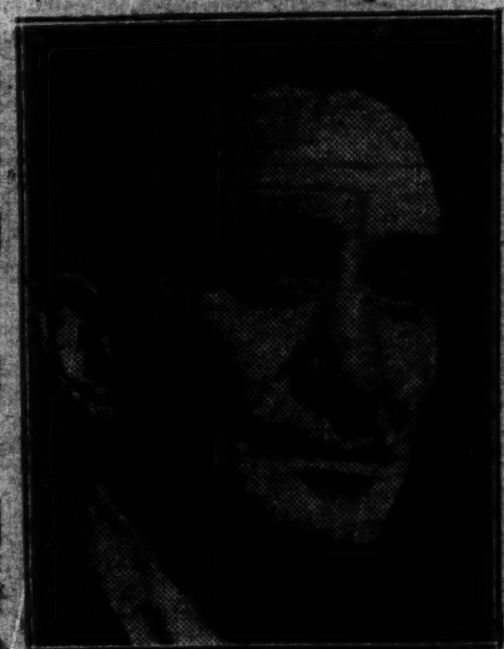
"The TUC has always stood squarely behind the policy of rearmament," he said. "But it realizes that rearmament may impair our ability to export and reach a balance of trade, and may impair our standard of living. It may cause some temporary unemployment."

ISRAEL AMTER GREETED BY STATE CP ON 71st BIRTHDAY

The New York State Committee of the Communist Party yesterday issued a statement expressing its love and admiration for Israel Amter, veteran Communist leader, on his 71st birthday today. The statement follows:

"We love and admire Israel Amter as one of the finest sons of the American people, who has been on the front line in many great struggles. Israel Amter was one of the founders of the Communist Party in 1919. He was an outstanding leader of the unemployed workers in their victorious battles for relief and unemployment insurance. He has guided American Communists, especially New York Communists, in many hard-fought campaigns for the people."

"We wish him the happiest of birthdays and many more years of service to the workingclass and the entire people."



AMTER

World Unions Wish Success To May Day Committee Here

The representatives of millions of organized workers the world over have cabled best wishes to the United Labor and People's Committee for May Day here for a successful May Day celebration by American workers.

Topping the list was the message from the 80 million strong World Federation of Trade Unions to Leon Straus, chairman and Louis Weinstock, secretary, of the United Committee, Louis Sallant, WFTU's general secretary, wrote:

"World Federation of Trade Unions representing over 80 million organized workers in all lands sends warmest fraternal greetings to the Preparatory Conference for May Day. At this crucial moment when American reactionaries are striving to impose their imperialist domination over the entire world the laboring masses throughout the world salute the heroic struggles of American working men and women who are fighting against Wall Street's program for war and fascism. The 67th Anniversary May Day can have but

one resolve—international solidarity for a better life in freedom and peace."

Similar messages came from the trade union internationals of miners, seamen and dockers, and metal workers, as well as from the WFTU department uniting the leather, shoe and fur workers of all countries.

From Prague, general secretary Hochfelder of the latter department cabled:

"On behalf of leather shoe, fur workers of all countries united in our trade unions international trade department of WFTU, we convey sincerest greetings to conference to prepare for May Day, 1952. We wish you best of success in your work on May Day. People of good will all over the world will demonstrate their solidarity and unity in the struggle for the improvement of living conditions, for the preservation of peace, the ending of the war in Korea and the signing of Peace Pact by the five powers. Long live May Day, the day of the working class."

CONFERENCE THIS SATURDAY AT 1 P.M. WILL MAP MAY DAY PARADE

Letters from Readers

Protest Unjust And Cruel Sentence

New York.
Editor, Daily Worker,
I feel that words alone cannot express my indignation on the cruel and unjust sentence passed on Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Martin Sobell. The whole American people must be aroused. This must not be another Sacco-Vanzetti case.
—R. L.

Ralph Long, Stoolpigeon

Chapel Hill, N.C.
Editor, Daily Worker:
The Ralph Long who recently acted as a stoolpigeon and "Marxist expert" in the Batimore Smith Act trial, was expelled from the Communist Party for "cowardice, white chauvinism and personal instability."
Though Long never showed any fear of Communist "doctrines" as he testified, he appeared to be completely panic-stricken at indications that FBI agents were snooping around his home and questioning his neighbors about him.

The very first pressure from reaction sent him scurrying for cover, throwing his professed principles to the winds. He quickly abandoned the struggle waged by the Communist Party for Negro rights and against a third world war.

A few months before his debut as a professional fingerman, he suddenly got a job as a sports writer for the Durham Sun and blossomed forth with a new affluence. If Long's far-fetched testimony is a fair sample, this may well have been the FBI's first step in grooming yet another small-time "literary" Judas specializing in fiction of the Budenz school.

Julius Scales, Chairman,
—Communist Party Carolina District.

Marine Engineers Laud Al Lannon

San Francisco.
Editor, Daily Worker:

Please tell Al Lannon that Marine Engineers on all three coasts won't ever forget the valuable advice and assistance that he has given us during our strike struggles. The many experiences and tactics that he learned during the unlicensed men's struggles helped us win our fights. Without his wise words of wisdom our union might have degenerated into just another company union dominated licensed officers association and Lundberg-Curran, just pocket outfits.

Tell Al that we as marine engineering officers are getting a full head of steam for his defense. Fascism will not win.

—A group of Licensed Marine Engineers.



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World of Labor

by George Morris

The Double Game of the CIO Heads and Humphrey

SOME WEEKS AGO, both the CIO and AFL informed a Senate subcommittee headed by Sen. Hubert Humphrey that they are opposed to any new legislation that is ostensibly aimed at "Communism" in the unions. The "liberal" Senator, who is conducting one-man hearings, ignored their views, however, and proceeded to put a parade of business, military and government spokesmen on the stand in support of measures for a super-Taft-Hartley Law.

The last issue of CIO News, however, carries an editorial titled "Worthwhile Probe," lauding Humphrey as a "liberal" and his hearings as a "valuable service." A reminder in the editorial that Murray in a letter told Humphrey the CIO wants no further legislation to "strengthen" the Taft-Hartley Law makes little difference. The point is that Humphrey is holding those hearings to put through a measure giving the government new and unprecedented police powers over unions. The CIO News editorial reveals a double game; on the one hand the top leaders put themselves on the record with the members as opposed to the proposed legislation; on the other, the moves taken by Humphrey, secretary of labor Maurice Tobin, war mobilization heads and the other stooges of the NAM and Chamber of Commerce, are lauded as "valuable service."

THE SPECIFIC LAW Humphrey wants, first proposed by the Chamber of Commerce, would not permit any of the unions expelled by the CIO to qualify for NLRB elections and collective bargaining under any circumstances. The CIO leaders, who have spent millions of dollars in their futile effort to smash these unions, are apparently also in favor of the proposed legislation, but they cannot be openly in favor of it. They cannot openly admit that for factional, union-busting purposes they are willing to go so far as to put unions—ALL OF THEM—under the thumb of the Department of Justice and the FBI.

Little wonder, then, that the new report of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce Committee on Communism outlining a blueprint for fascism in America gloats over the way CIO leaders have come along in recent years, and writes:

"Only a few years ago, it was considered bad manners to attack Communists in the CIO. Now that the shoe is on the other foot, tactics have changed considerably. Not only is the CIO using the Communist issue to the hilt in its raiding campaigns, but its leaders have attacked industry for not turning over Red locals on silver platters."

THE LATTER apparently refers to the time when James B.

Carney propositioned General Electric's vice-president in charge of labor relations for a deal. The latest example to justify the C. of C. boast was Walter Reuther's collusive game with the House Un-American Committee on the plot to seize Ford Local 600.

This takes place despite convention resolutions of the CIO, and the respective unions involved, calling for the abolition of the un-American. It's the same double-game pattern.

Factionalism and a passionate desire to smash the unions they expelled is the sole guide for the CIO leaders. It seems that even the sincere people among them don't see that they are cutting their own rightwing throats, too. They occasionally raise the cry against what they call McCarthyism. But at the same time they hate to admit that McCarthyism is the strategy of big business and fascism of shifting the "red scare" against the very labor leaders who fan it against the left.

IN THIS CONNECTION, the New York Post last week ran an interesting item reviewing an "Author Meets the Critic" TV program in which Senator McCarthy, as author of "American Retreat from Victory," faced his critic, Leo Cherne, executive-secretary of the American Research Institute. Cherne, as our readers may recall, first gained prominence in the red-baiting racket when his outfit produced a manual for employers on "How to Deal with Communist Unions." He has been a prominent speaker at business conventions, being recognized as an "anti-red expert."

After reporting on the argument between Cherne and McCarthy the Post concludes:

"At the close of the program, Benjamin Friedman, an admirer of the Grand Mufti and a McCarthy camp follower, walked over the Cherne and advised him to 'go back to Russia.'"

As We See It

by Rob F. Hall

Americans' Stake in A Democratic Germany

be the more secure for it.

AN ESSENTIAL STEP in blocking this plot obviously is to end the partition of Germany. The Soviet proposal offers a method of achieving a unified Germany under conditions which would make it impossible for the reactionary expansionist elements to resume their former influence. So long as partition remains, these elements represent a constant threat.

This point was stressed in an editorial in Pravda March 12.

"The continued split of Germany," says the editorial, "plays into the hands of the enemies of peace, because it creates favorable soil for the revival of German militarism and for fresh attempts at revenge and aggression on the part of the latter."

"The facts show that the revanchist (revengeful), militarist forces are again raising their heads in the Western Zone of Germany; the magnates of war industry in the Ruhr, the inviolable inspirers and organizers of German aggression are again operating there; generals of Hitler's army, who hope to restore the German fascist armed forces under cover of West Germany's participation in the European army" have reappeared on the scene.

THIS IS NOT a new position

for the Soviet government to take. In November, 1947, when I covered the London meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers, I recall that Molotov, urging an end to the partition of Germany, issued a similar warning.

The American plan to use Western Germany as a "base for the development, in the first place, of a war industry, . . . (and) to use the reactionary forces of Germany" is full of danger, he said.

"This plan directed against the restoration of Germany as a single democratic state, and against the vital interests of the German people, can only assist the reactionary German revanchists, who are prepared to take hold of the idea of the unification of Germany and exploit it for their revanchist aims, dreaming of the restoration of an aggressive, imperialist Germany," said Molotov.

The Pravda editorial stresses that in a unified Germany, "the people must be guaranteed democratic rights, and the existence of any organizations opposed to democracy and to the preservation of peace must be prohibited on the territory of Germany."

Pravda moreover, makes it clear that "Germany's territory should be confined to the borders fixed by the decisions of the Potsdam Conference of the Great Powers."

Press Roundup

THE HERALD TRIBUNE is all for bringing to this country whatever fascist-minded scientists reside in eastern Europe. "Nearly all of them want to come," the Tribune explains, "and our efforts are designed not to steal them by force from the Russians but to implement their own free choice." But the Tribune doesn't seem to have any idea (or maybe it does, and reveals in it) that something shameful has happened to our country when the people who want to come here today are not the heroes of democratic struggle and the opponents of tyranny who flocked here in the 19th century, but the expropriated landlords, the fascist war criminals. It is such people who find the climate of the Smith Act and the oppression of the Negro people so enticing.

THE MIRROR's Drew Pearson quotes another one of those "messages to Moscow from U. S. school children" which are hatched by the so-called Voice of America. This one starts off: "There is an empty chair in my classroom. Could you occupy it for a day. . . you could hear the voice of democracy speaking." Coming as it does from West Virginia, the "voice of democracy" would probably be saying: "No Negro children allowed in this classroom."

THE POST rushes to rebait the Progressive Party peace candidates, in its fear that the third party's peace program will win many Americans equally disgusted with the war-making Democrats and the war-making Republicans. Max Lerner suggests that "millions would be stirred" by the Democrats' nomination of Justice Douglas.

THE COMPASS' main headline reads: "Ike No Like Drift to Left." That "Ike No Like" is a phrase whose mockery of the speech of the foreign-born has no place in a progressive newspaper. . . . T. O. Thackrey raps Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., for his "smear (of) Carey McWilliams and Harry Barnard for promoting sentiment for Justice Douglas as the Democratic candidate for President."

THE TIMES' Tillman Durbin reports that it is a "widely-held belief among the Burmese that the U. S. has abetted if not directly aided the activities" of the Kuomintang fascist army in Kengtung province, Burma. The Times inserts a wistful little note that the State Department has "denied" such aid. But the Burmese, stubbornly, seem to believe their eyes, instead.

THE NEWS coaxes Eisenhower to announce whether, as President, he'll "protect" employers against an FEPC law to end discrimination in employment and whether he'd see "the fight against Communists in the U. S. . . . remorselessly carried forward." It's no accident that the News' concern envelops both FEPC and the witch-hunt. Every good pro-fascist is as eager to keep Negroes, Jews and other minorities out of decent employment as he is to destroy militant unionism in the guise of fighting "Communists." —R. F.

COMING in the weekend WORKER
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EISENHOWER'S TARGET

WHILE TRUMAN'S ECONOMIC aide slashes at the steel workers, his military aide, Eisenhower, is pouring heavy shellfire into the ranks of labor on another front. Truman's "stabilization" acts to hold down wages while taxes and prices soar.

With Eisenhower the attack takes on a "philosophical" form. This racist militarist has told the Negro people that the armed forces must stay jimcrow. He has shown his "spirituality" and his desire for "sacrifice" by making a fast million dollars by out-manuevering the government on taxes on his war book. Now he is moving to wipe out the moral and political aims of the working class in the trade union movement.

In the current issue of U. S. News and World Report, as reported in the press, Eisenhower gives out with his big artillery against Labor as follows—he believes that we have "deviated from our historical course . . . particularly in our emphasis on legislation as a panacea. I think we have drifted too far to the so-called 'left' . . . America is not the kind of country that needs Socialism."

These words are no idle chatter. They are the grim warning that Eisenhower and the Big Capital industrialists who control him are out not merely to win an election, but to smash up the ideas and ideals of the labor movement in the U.S.A.

AMERICAN LABOR IS NOT yet Socialist in its thinking, though it inevitably will be along with the majority of the people of America. But American labor has definitely forced a change in the social situation of the USA since the chaos and hunger of the 1929-32 economic crash. American labor is primarily responsible for the social reforms known as the New Deal—social insurance, welfare plans, pensions, unemployment benefits, etc. American labor is the main advocate and defender of the idea that the "free enterprise" system cannot be allowed to create mass starvation, mass unemployment, and let it go at that under the slogan of "rugged individualism."

It is Eisenhower's central political goal to define those mild social reforms as "Socialism" and to drive this progressive idea of Labor out of American life. He aims to replace it with a fascist-style theory of government that will "diminish our frictions and dissensions."

Politically, what Eisenhower wants is to smear the working class of the United States—and its trade unions and political organizations—as the main source of the nation's troubles. He wants to isolate the working class from its allies among the farmers, middle classes, small shopkeepers, professionals, white collar groups, etc. To these groups, he proclaims this ominous axiom: "I believe that if we had acted more on principle and on fundamentals, we wouldn't be involved in strikes and work stoppages of a serious nature."

Eisenhower is going along with the fascist doctrine that the clashes of interest between labor and capital are "provoked" by "subversives . . . who abuse the laws and customs of our country." This would turn the entire labor movement into a "labor front" and all militant trade unionists into "subversives."

Apply this "spiritual" strikebreaking to the current struggle of the 1,000,000 railroad workers to wring a few cents more from the railroad trust; apply them to the steel workers, the coal miners, the auto workers, etc., and you get the picture of a basic assault on the morality of the working class and the trade unions.

THE "STATISM" that Eisenhower says he abhors does not apply to his ruthless demand for a state system of universal military training. Nor does he oppose the statism of the huge war contracts going as subsidies to the private corporations who coin profits out of war and death. When he smites "statism," he is smiting the determination of the people never again to submit to the "rugged individualism" of the Hoover breadlines.

And Eisenhower knows that speedup and breadlines are part and parcel of the armaments economics with its ruinous "no-trade-with-Russia-and-China" policy.

TRUMAN AND EISENHOWER are buddies on every vital part of the Wall Street program for America; they are applying different words to the same tune. Both Truman and Eisenhower know that their foreign policy of no-peace-with-Russia-and-China spells growing attacks on the social conditions of the American nation.

As Truman plays the game of using New Dealish words while soaking labor through taxes and wage-freeze, the Eisenhower wing of the war party wants to destroy the "socialism" of the hard-won labor standards and labor's rights. It is in labor's highest interests to realize this ominous situation, to form united groups for the election, to back pro-labor, pro-peace tickets in all localities, states and nationally too. Time is growing short.



How Californians Won Fight for Negro Drivers

By BUDDY GREEN

OAKLAND, Calif., March 25.—After 42 years, the Key System Transit monopoly has been forced to hire Negro bus drivers.

The monopoly, which serves the entire East Bay, has been under pressure to hire Negro drivers for the past 12 years. It hired its first without fanfare roughly six weeks ago. "Some 10" Negroes are now driving or in training. The company claims it doesn't know the exact number.

The blow that cracked the jimcrow policy was struck by organizations and individuals three months ago when the company applied to the state public utilities commission for a reduction in service, claiming it could not find enough "qualified drivers" to maintain minimum service standards set by PUC.

PUC has just permitted the company to up fares to 13 cents.

Letters to the PUC protesting service cuts poured in from the local chapter of the National Negro Labor Council, the NAACP and the Urban League. All three pointed out that qualified Negro bus drivers were available.

The request to cut service was denied but other reasons were given for the action. While the decision was pending NNLC held several mass meetings and distributed 15,000 leaflets headed "Is Key System Lying or Joking?"

PROTESTED IN 1940
The NAACP was the first organization to protest the company's bias policy—in 1940.

In 1944 the Committee for Better Transportation was formed headed by Ray Thompson, East Bay Negro leader.

At about the same time a group known as the Bay Area Council Against Discrimination entered the fight.

Their combined efforts brought pressure on the company from the War Manpower Commission, President Roosevelt's FEPC, the Army and the Navy.

In 1944, when the War Manpower Commission called a hearing, officials from both the company and the AFL-CIO's local walked out. Results were never reported.

Local union officials supported the company's policy despite a clause in the union constitution prohibiting discrimination "because of race."

The Carmen's international brought pressure on the local officials in vain.

Under pressure from government agencies, civic organizations,

and the public, the company decided to go through the motions of "seeking" qualified Negro drivers.

The "examinations" were a farce. An official would hand a Negro a complicated application blank filled out with fine type. The Negro was told he had only 20 minutes to fill it. It took more than 20 minutes.

Copies of the complicated application came into the hands of organizations carrying on the fight and approximately 100 Negroes were "schooled." When some of them finished their examinations in 15 minutes, the officials were startled.

NEW BARRIER

But the company hadn't exhausted its barriers. Negroes successful in passing the written examination were turned down by the company doctor.

Organizations got wise and had the applicants reexamined by private doctors and many of the applicants were found to be okay.

When the applicant reached the union hall he was again turned down.

The triple block held through World War II. Then mass pressure slackened for awhile.

Two years ago the San Francisco Urban League assigned Kenneth Smith to tackle Key System as a full time job.

Smith spent most of his time contacting downtown merchants and other "influential" persons. Many agreed to urge Key System to change its policy.

Many delegations visited the company to protest the policy. Most publicized was the one led by Miss Josephine Baker last summer.

Negro Assemblyman William Byron Rumford has tackled the problem more than once. His latest effort was stimulated by a group of foreign students who visited Sacramento to learn about "American democracy."

Rumford was chosen to show the students around. The students couldn't understand why Negro could drive buses in San Francisco and not in Oakland.

He said he immediately telephoned the president of Key System and told how difficult he found it to explain American democracy to the students. "If we are to make democracy work," Rumford told the president, "then your company will have to assume its responsibility."

Rumford quoted the president as saying, "I'll see what I can do. About that time, downtown mer-

chants were complaining that if the company were allowed to reduce service it would harm their business.

When it was learned the company had hired some Negro drivers, a Negro reporter phoned and asked Walter Oeding, an assistant in the public relations department, "will your company hire Negro drivers in the future on the basis of merit?"

"I don't see why we shouldn't," replied Oeding.

"Neither do I," declared the reporter, "but the question is, will you?"

Oeding again avoided giving a direct answer.

When Dellmus learned of the company's change in policy he declared, "It was the coordination of years of activity that did it."

Ray Thompson summed up his joy in two words: "At last."

Clarence Davis, Negro chairman of the East Bay NLC, had this to say, "We welcome the news that Key System has hired a few Negro drivers, but we are not satisfied with a few. We are going to keep fighting until Key System hire Negroes without discrimination."

Get Write of Good Treatment in POW Camps

A series of letters from Prisoners of War held in North Korean POW camps, recently quoted in the Indianapolis News, gives a picture of the treatment afforded U. S. captives.

Telling of the preparations for Christmas, Cpl. Carl R. Head wrote his mother:

"We got our house all decorated up with cedar trees and pine cones colored to look like lights . . . they are letting us do everything to make us not miss home too much . . . I sure hope this war ends soon. Tell everyone to pray for this to end."

Pfc. John R. Dixon wrote his mother telling her of the clubhouse where the POWs put on their own Christmas entertainment:

"It's just like a theater—long benches in it and a stage, a guitar and a fiddle. We have good music. All in all, we are having a good Christmas. Make this will be over soon if everybody fights for peace."

"The CPV (Chinese People's Volunteers) went to a lot of trouble to get lights and decorations," writes Pfc. Billy C. Flowers. "The CPV are good to all us POWs and go to a lot of trouble for us."

Auto

(Continued From Page 3)
being read by thousands of Ford workers are:

"More layoffs are coming. It is harder and harder to make a living what with the high cost of living and the wage freeze. All over the country workers are going into action. . . . And the auto workers are not going to stand by and see their kids starve. They will fight as they have fought in the past."

REUTHER'S 'INSURANCE'

McKie pointed out that the Ford company counted on the Reuther-spawned five year contract as "insurance" to guarantee a "safe" union, a "quiet" union, a "do nothing" union. But Ford Local 600, the largest in the world, stood in the way of that "insurance policy," the leaflet declared.

Unity in Local 600, the leaflet continued, was winning because all factions were united around a fight against the company and a high degree of Negro-white unity had been attained.

"Local 600, united as never before, fearlessly and militantly fought the wage freeze, company speedup, job runaway, for pension increases and called for re-opening that contract."

"This call from Local 600 to put the guts back into our union . . . gave heart to the fight-back movement against worsening conditions under the five year contract."

"The situation became dangerous, not only to the Ford Motor Co. but to GM and Chrysler, so

they moved in to do a hatchet job on Local 600 through the Un-American Committee and with the cooperation of the scare headlines in the Detroit newspapers."

This, the leaflet adds, got the cooperation of some "labor leaders" to do a "chop job" on the Ford Local.

"The workers," the leaflet adds, "were beginning to realize that the war economy was bringing neither prosperity nor better conditions."

McKie then points out that the blitzkrieg thrown against the local by Reuther is the same tactic used by Homer Martin, one-time UAW president, who was exposed as being on Ford's payroll.

"The fact," the leaflet states, "that a lily-white board of administrators has been installed is a danger that they will try to undo the elected Negro leadership in Local 600 which put to shame the UAW lily-white international executive board."

McKie's leaflet calls on his fellow workers in the Rouge to unite to:

"End the administratorship."

"Hold an election in 60 days—no later than May—as guaranteed in the International constitution."

"Maintain the right of the membership to elect officers of their own choice."

"Stop any tampering with the million dollar treasury of Local 600."

"Stop any removals of elected officers, and any firing of militant leaders and workers by the company."

Steel

(Continued from Page 1)

nocent bystander. Murray declared:

"Mr. Wilson does not know the issues. He does not understand them. And his only knowledge of the issues comes from the steel corporation executives who summoned him to New York for a hasty briefing session."

"By his statement, Mr. Wilson has:

"1—Attempted to wreck the entire wage stabilization program by summarily dismissing findings and recommendations of the Wage Stabilization Board."

"2—Created a situation in which no self-respecting union would consent to bring any disputes before the Wage Stabilization Board for extensive consideration of its merits only to have Charles E. Wilson, a self-proclaimed business man, attempt to reverse the decision without regard to merits."

"Under the circumstances, therefore, it is clear that no constructive purpose can be served by attendance at a meeting with Mr. Wilson at which—in accordance with his prior bias and uninformed judgment of the issues—he will attempt to set aside findings of the wage stabilization board in favor of an industry-dictated arrangement."

"Accordingly, the United Steelworkers will attend no such meeting with Mr. Wilson. In accordance with our commitments with the President and the Wage Stabilization Board we will enter collective bargaining discussions with the steel companies during the next 48 hours in strong hope that a fair and equitable agreement may be reached before April 4."

The April 4 date presumably takes into account that four days are needed to bank furnaces to avoid damage.

While Wilson, upon being appointed, was described by the President as a "public-spirited" person, his role as the big business boss over the government's vast outpouring of orders for the war profiteers is now uncoiled.

It appears that Wilson has taken personal leadership in the double-barreled strategy of business designed to provoke a strike to steer public anger at labor for the next spurt in the inflation spiral, and at the same time extort big enough price increase for the employers

to enable them to keep up the current fabulous profit level. That strategy was expressed in the March 8 issue of Business Week when it said that in event a high enough price isn't forthcoming the steel companies "will have only one convincer left: Reject the wage award; 'invite' strike; let the pressure mount when steel production is choked off; and let that change OES' mind."

The new rift with Wilson had been in the making for some months. In its December 31 issue, CIO News (later reported in The Worker) ran an exposure of Wilson under the headline that said:

"Story of a Secret Meeting and What It Meant for U. S. Labor; Charles Wilson Joined With Tycons to Seek Curb on 'Growing Power' of Trade Unions."

The CIO organ described how on Sept. 20, 1950, Wilson, then still president of General Electric

and some weeks before his appointment by Truman to the post of War Mobilization czar, held a secret conference with 25 key figures in big business. There the blueprint for turning the war program into a fresh goldmine for war profiteers and at the same time into an anti-labor weapon, was drawn up. The magazine even implied that Wilson subsequent appointment to the post grew out of that conference.

Last year when the joint AFL-CIO body left the war machinery, a joint statement blasted Wilson as the voice of "Big Business" in the war mobilization machinery.

The lines seem to be drawing more clearly as the hypocrisy of labor-employer cooperation on a war program is wearing off. With cases of millions of workers sending before the WSB, apparently awaiting outcome on steel, and millions of others like the miners affected by pending negotiations, it should be clear that Wilson aimed his torpedo at all labor.

The issues are far bigger than several pennies an hour of wages. There is no doubt that the forces of Big Business also hope to gain some political capital out of their strategy to put over the most favored candidate next November.

The steel workers, therefore, may well find themselves soon in the front line of a struggle of greatest importance. They will need not only the solid unity of their own ranks, but the full support of ALL labor.

The WSB recommendations are far from startling. Most of the union's 22 demands are not even partially met. There is undoubtedly some dissatisfaction among various sections of the union's membership because certain demands were dropped. The steel workers, especially the Negro members in the union have an especially good reason to be dissatisfied because no demand was raised for a Fair Employment Practices clause and nothing came from the WSB on any phase of discrimination.

The union should recognize that not only justice to the members affected, but in the interest of complete unity in the fight it faces, requires an assurance to the members that in future negotiations, including the supplementary talks recommended by the WSB, efforts will still be pressed on some of the remaining issues and that the virtually meaningless non-discrimination clause in the old pact would be concretized.

That would strengthen the needed solidarity in the steel plants and the union's position in face of the new attacks the employers prepare against it.

Lincoln Vets

(Continued From Page 3)

victims and drop the charges against others awaiting trial.

PRECEDENTS CITED

"Amnesty is in the American tradition," Groden pointed out. And he told how Presidents had freed many men who had been convicted in periods of war hysteria.

Thus President Harding freed Eugene V. Debs, the Socialist leader and scores of IWW's and other wartime working-class prisoners.

Yonkers

(Continued from Page 1)

to map a campaign for local legislation to protect Negro rights and to wage a fight for the swift punishment of LaBenskey. Herbert C. Hewitt, chairman of the Yonkers ALP, said that his organization would press for the death penalty for the confessed racist murderer, and would work to wipe out the "ugly racial discrimination" which motivated the slaying of the Blacknalls.

A sharply worded leaflet, circulated in Yonkers by the Civil Rights Congress, condemned "the white supremacist officialdom of Westchester" for condoning the murder of Negroes. The leaflet called on New Yorkers not to "tolerate any more killings by cops, in or out of uniform," and demanded:

"The penalty of genocidal murders of Negro citizens must be death!" Readers were requested to wire or write Mayor Kristensen, of Yonkers, and Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, demanding the death penalty for Stanley LaBenskey."

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Australians Join in Plea for Passport for Howard Fast

(We print below copies of letters sent to the State Department in Washington by Australian citizens and trade unionists urging that Howard Fast be given a passport to travel to Australia this month to attend the Youth Carnival for Peace and Friendship in Sydney. Up to this writing the State Department has refused to give Fast permission to leave the country. Previous to this he had been denied a passport to attend the Inter-Continental Peace Conference in Uruguay.—FEATURE EDITOR.)

Letter From a Powerful Union

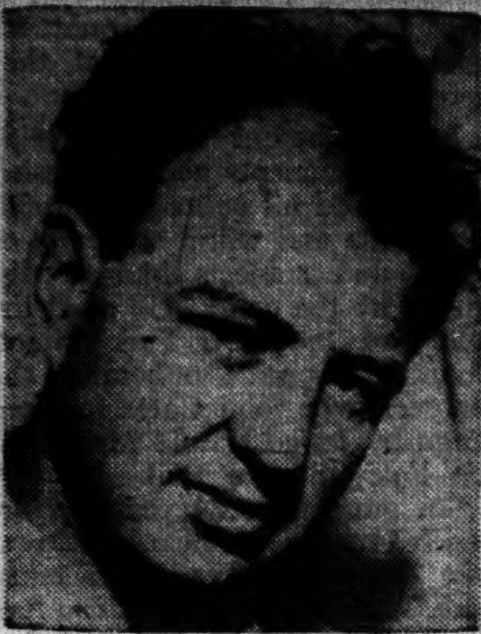
(Sent to the U.S. Ambassador, Canberra, Australia, and to the Secretary of the State Department, Washington, D. C., by the Building Workers' Industrial Union of Australia.) Feb. 13, 1952.

"American Legation, Canberra, A.C.T.
"Dear Mr. Ambassador:
"I am addressing this to you to request your assistance in a matter of some concern to this organization.

"The Building Workers' Industrial Union of Australia is the largest building trade union in this country, having over 50,000 members.

"We print our own monthly journal, which is posted to kindred organizations in many countries, including the United States.

"Through its columns many friendships have developed, among them being your prominent author, Howard Fast.



HOWARD FAST

"We have reviewed Mr. Fast's novels in our journal and we value greatly the friendship which has developed between him and our union. It was therefore with great pleasure that we were informed that Mr. Fast has been invited to visit this country to attend the Youth Carnival for Peace and Friendship, to be held in Sydney during March of this year.

"We would very greatly appreciate any assistance which you could give to help our friend obtain the necessary travel facilities, as we feel sure that his visit will do much to strengthen the bonds of friendship between the American and Australian people.

"I am forwarding a similar request to the United States State

Department and trust that you will assist us to welcome our visitor.

"R. HANCOCK,
"Asst. Federal Secretary."

Letter From a Group of Workers

18 Tryon Road
Linfild, New South Wales,
Australia.

Feb. 9, 1952.

"U.S. State Department
"Washington, D. C.

"Sir:

"The undersigned Australian citizens urge your Department to grant a visa to U.S. citizen and internationally famous author, Howard Fast, in order that he may visit Australia from March 14 to 25, as a guest of the Youth Carnival for Peace and Friendship Committee.

"We have learned to know and love the American people through the fine works of Howard Fast. A visit to this country by such a well-loved author and protagonist of freedom and peace will do much to further friendship between the peoples of America and Australia.

"We shall be proud to honor him as a guest and expect your Department to aid what are the declared aims of your Government—democracy and peace—by granting this great American citizen freedom and a visa. (Signed:)

"E. Purse, for W. R. King, electrician; B. Bolps, journalist; N. B. Tuohy, carpenter; R. Barclay, carpenter; A. Sadd, gardener; C. Rook, stenographer; A. Olive, clerk and M. Chandler, housewife.

'FLIGHT INTO EGYPT' IS TRAGEDY OF A REFUGEE

By HARRY RAYMOND

Elia Kazan's production of "Flight Into Egypt," a new play by George Tabori, currently at the Music Box, is a tragedy of a man incurably crippled in the Buchenwald concentration camp who had illusions about America. The action is one day of the life of this man, his wife and child as they wait penniless in a Cairo hotel for a visa to carry them to New York and what he believes to be the land of promise. The visa is denied because of the father's illness, even though the family pass the political test by stating they never engaged in politics. The father dies a suicide. His wife and son return to Vienna to build a new life.

This is good dramatic material. And an excellent cast, headed by Paul Lukas, the cripple; Gusti Huber, the wife; Voytek Dolinski, the boy, and Zero Mostel, the crooked hotelkeeper, is there to present it on the stage. But the playwright has left so much unsaid about the plight of the immigrant and current persecution of the foreign born in America under the McCarran Act that his second act fails to live up to what he appears to promise in the first.

He has written quite honestly about a European who had suffered indescribable tortures under the Nazis, a man who found hope even in the bomb that fell on the concentration camp and, indeed, crippled him during an American air raid. He, like many others, looked toward America after the liberation. They sought to immigrate here. But the freedom they thought they would find across the sea was an illusion. Franz Engel, the cripple, hugged the illusion. Therein lies his tragedy.

There are hints here and there in the dialogue that the freedom and security Engel thought awaited him in America are no longer there. The playwright, while depicting with considerable depth

the tortures of the little family surrounded by human leeches in the Cairo inn, never really gets around to stating one important fact out loud—that is, that Congress, the Justice Department and the majority of the U. S. Supreme Court have knocked the torch of liberty from the hand of the Statue of Liberty.

Miss Huber, formerly one of Vienna's leading actresses, has some moving scenes. There is a good first act episode in which she as the wife is questioned by a representative of the U. S. Consulate on the matter of the visa. After quizzing her closely about her family tree, he suddenly asks: "Ever engaged in politics?"

"Never," she replies.

"Are you sure?"

She replies in the affirmative. "Very good, very good," the consular agent says, and goes on to other questions.

Another excellent scene is in the second act when Lucas, playing the husband, tries to make the American doctor believe he is not crippled but fails.

Zero Mostel, playing a character role, proves he is a fine actor of serious drama. Most persons know him as a zany comic. This is his first straight stage play. There are good performances by Paul Mann, as the Viennese who hopes for a new freedom in Vienna, and Joseph Anthony, who plays the racketeering physician.

The social commentary of this drama would have been more in line with current practices of the visa division of the State Department if the tragic figure Engel had been excluded from the U. S. for being an incurable anti-fascist rather than an incurable cripple. Anti-fascists are the ones who are being excluded from our shores today. The play would have packed a greater punch if its final scene had shown Engel and his family on Ellis Island fighting deportation for their anti-fascist activities.

Vets' National Art Show Will Open Tomorrow

The first Veterans' National Art Show, open to veterans of all nations and all wars, will take place tomorrow night (Thursday) at 77 Fifth Ave. The exhibit will run through Sunday, April 6.

Sponsors of the show include Philip Evergood, Robert Gwathmey, Jack Levine, Charles White, Gregorio Prestopino, Philip Reisman and Harry Shoulberg. About 100 works, including canvases by Anthony Toney, Abraham Harri-ton and Stanley Levine, have been entered.

In addition to the exhibition, during the weekend periods of March 29-30 and April 5-6, a program of forums, discussions and entertainment will be offered.

On Sunday evening, at 8, Robert Gwathmey, Jack Levine, Harry Gottlieb and Ed Strickland will discuss "What Makes a Good Painting."

Will Alternate Negro and White Actors in Lead

A Negro and white actor will alternate in the lead in "Fortunato," a comedy by the Quintero Brothers, which will be presented in April by the Da Silva-Warren Group. Howard Da Silva is directing the play.

Luther James, Negro actor, will alternate with Lewis Palter. James appeared last year in the Langston Hughes play "Just a Little Simple." Palter was formerly a member of the Henry St. Playhouse.

"Inheritors," a drama by Susan Glaspell dealing with the question of academic freedom, will be presented on the same program. Brett Warren is directing the play, which was first produced by the Provincetown Playhouse in the early 1920s.



on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

A Manager's Answer to "Life"

REPORTS FROM THE training camps tell of the players being good and mad at Ty Cobb's attack on them in "Life." Nor is it likely they are very happy about "Life" printing the bilge.

Now it seems the magazine has asked the managers for their comments on the Cobb articles, a cute move for a free follow-up story. Some managers are more outspoken than others. Bucky Harris, for instance, an old time rough and ready pro basketball player from the Pennsylvania coal fields (who didn't say 'sir' to the Yanks' George Weiss either), merely says that Cobb is "nuts."

From Cincinnati comes the answer of Red manager Luke Sewell to "Life's" request. According to an interview in the Cincinnati Post, Sewell, a contemporary of Cobb in Ty's later years, told "Life" tartly that he would give his opinions for \$50,000, not for free . . . the money to go to the Old Baseball Players Association. Luke figures that since Cobb reportedly got \$25,000 for saying that the current players are indolent, indifferent and vastly inferior, his own opinion, from the big league ballparks and not from a millionaire's mansion, should be worth twice as much.

Sewell further gave his opinion that the other 15 managers would back his opinion of the Cobb articles. And he added "Cobb is worth seven million. He wants \$25,000 more to keep somebody from getting it."

Well spoken, Luke Sewell!

Some of the sports writers with the ball clubs have written pretty sharp stories on Cobb's baloney that players like Joe DiMaggio and Jackie Robinson wouldn't have been much good in "his" day. Others, like the Times' Arthur Daley, have been critical in an oh, so gentle fashion. Good old Ty Cobb, writes Daley, "missed the bag on his literary fallaway slide. It was a good try, but miss it he did."

The "Sporting News," avoiding a headon collision with Cobb, runs a wishy-washy editorial entitled "They Still Play Baseball," hardly the kind of full defense the players who read this paper would expect.

But it remained for Dan Parker of the morning Hearst rag to come out full blast in support of the retired Coca Cola millionaire's arrogant and biased blast against players he has never seen play. "Baseball Intolerant of Cobb's Criticism" is the headline over yesterday's column, and Parker sums up his viewpoint this way:

"I don't think that he has done anything more than inspire a controversial article, which is giving baseball millions of dollars worth of publicity gratis, and bringing new readers to the magazine."

This resounding statement of principle needs no comment.

Another "Life" Job—Not Baseball This Time

SPEAKING OF "Life" Magazine and the stuff it prints—let's just suppose something for a moment. Let's suppose the biggest circulation weekly magazine in a foreign country, the Soviet Union, last week titled its editorial: "Co-Existence With America—Our Terms Are Moderate, But Not Toward the Washington Gang." And that the editorial said the following: "We regard most Americans as victims and slaves of a conspiracy that threatens the whole world, and as our potential allies in overthrowing it . . . After Truman, what? That is a real question to which Russians should have an answer. . . . Our terms for co-existence are simpler, but very flat. The Wall Street imperialism and totalitarianism of the Truman regime are intolerable. They must be replaced. . . . The Soviet Union has minimum requirements of the United States, but they are irreducible and mandatory: liberation" (of the American people).

This is the editorial in the current issue of "Life." Just put "Russia" where the above says America, "Kremlin Gang" where it says Washington gang, "Russians" where it says Americans, "Stalin" where it says Truman and "Communist imperialism" where it says Wall Street imperialism. The rest is from the editorial word for word. This is 1952 "freedom of the press," open proclamation of the inevitability of war, direct threats to the government and head of another state, and incitement to war.

No wonder Washington's journalism representative to the United Nations fights so bitterly (and almost alone) against any kind of code of normal responsibility.

Phil Pitching, Campy Socking, Maglie, Mays

WITH CURT SIMMONS due to be mustered out early in the season, the estimations on the Phil's potential have to be revised upward. Young Curt, a hard throwing southpaw who had been regarded as a better long range prospect than brother bonus baby Robin Roberts, had just come of age when he was drafted in September of 1950, having won 17.

With an already formidable corps of moundsmen in Roberts, Church, Howie Fox (a sleeper star obtained from Cincy in the Sisler, Semihick deal), an apparently revived Konstanty and Russ Meyer, the Phils can kick up a lot of fuss. What they haven't got is the big consistent punch to go with it . . . but they're apt to win a lot of 2-1 and 3-2 games . . . how many?

One thing the Phils and no other team in baseball has is a catcher like Roy Campanella, who can not only do the game's top defensive job behind the plate but blast over the runs. Roy, who reached a new peak as a hitter in '51, his fourth season up, is off to a hitting start that augurs for even more productivity in the Dodger batting order. In successive games against the Red Sox and A's Sunday and Monday he clouted seven doubles. Pennant pickers of the Giants take notice.

On the Giant, or rebuttal, side, one might well point to the portentous early showing of Sal Maglie, another guy who just hit a new high last year. "Mr. Zero" has clicked off 19 straight scoreless innings, without walking a man either! He could be ready for the kind of tremendous season that could overcome a few little weaknesses in this year's edition of the Polo Grounders. After all, they DID win that pennant, didn't they. . . .

Willie Mays, incidentally, is just going along playing. He doesn't know when the draft call will come exactly and has decided not to think about it. This is his first spring training session with a big league team and he likes it. There would be no early period of futility such as the 21 for 0 start he got last year when summoned from the minors with the season a month under way. Which means he would probably go over the .300 mark this year.

You tell me how long Willie is going to be around, I'll tell you whether I pick the Giants or Dodgers for the 1952 pennant. And I'm pretty sure you can say the same thing right back at me.

"What's On" appears on Page 6 today

William Z. Foster

at his Gala Seventy-First
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Thursday, March 27th — 7:30 P. M.
CENTRAL PLAZA — MAIN BALLROOM
SECOND AVENUE at 6th ST.

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Meyers

(Continued from Page 1)

Communist Party which causes you to take that position?" he asked.

"This is my own personal decision," said Meyers.

"Let the jury retire," snapped Chesnut. When the panel had filed out of the room, Chesnut asked the defense lawyers if they could show any reason why Meyers should not be cited for contempt.

Maurice Braverman, an attorney who is one of the six defendants, spoke up, "This is a case supposedly involving conspiracy. But the record will show it is the trial of a political party and all the evidence concerns the normal activities of a political party. It is my position that Mr. Meyers is protected within the cloak of the First Amend-

ment with its guarantees of freedom of association and freedom of assembly."

Harold Buchman, another defense attorney, pointed out that at least for most of the questions involved, it was clear that they were immaterial and irrelevant.

Judge Chesnut brushed aside defense arguments and addressing Meyers, said his action constituted "deliberate and wilful contempt of court" and subjects him to discipline by the court. He cited the ruling of the New York Circuit Court of Appeals upholding the sentencing of John Gales for contempt by Judge Harold Medina in the Foley Square trial.

"In more than 20 years on the bench I have never heard a witness take the position you have taken here," said Chesnut. "I can understand the grounds on which you

base your refusal. But they are grounds which are not tolerated by law."

Most of the day was spent in cross examination by the prosecution. Flynn read interminably from the Communist Manifesto of 1848 and other Marxist classics seeking out excerpts which out of context seemed to fit the prosecution thesis that Marxism-Leninism was nothing more than agitation to do violence.

Meyers turned the tables on Flynn however at one point, taking a copy of the History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union from the prosecutor's hand and reading aloud an excerpt which stressed that no Marxist accepted the proposals and conclusions of Marxists of earlier times and different conditions as something to be learned by rote.

When Meyers concluded his testimony, the defense called Dr. Herbert Aptheker, writer and teacher.

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Dorsey Wilkerson — 8:30 to 10 p.m.

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AN OPEN LETTER TO ALL N.Y. COMMUNISTS ON THE FIGHT FOR PEACE...

Dear Comrades:

We address this appeal to you in the spirit of our Fifteenth National Convention which declared: "There is no greater patriotic duty than to prevent a third world war." In the words of Comrade Gus Hall, "He who is not active in the struggle for peace, in one form or another, has no right to claim the proud name of Communist."

This appeal to redouble our activities for peace is necessary because of the greater war danger as well as the greater possibilities for the peace movement in our country today.

The blue-print of American imperialism for world war is being carried out with increasing speed. Witness the NATO conference, with its demands for stepped-up rearmament and with the remilitarization of Western Germany as the heart of its monstrous decisions. Together with this, the sabotage by the United States of the Korean truce talks, accompanied by demands from top military brass for the use of atomic weapons and extension of the war to China, presents the most serious, imminent threat of the spread of war. With bipartisan support, the Truman Administration is moving with frantic haste backed by demagoguery, and repression to force through the gigantic \$10,500,000,000 fund for instruments of war. And, American imperialism seeks to smash the struggles for national freedom in Asia and Africa, while it maneuvers in Latin America to check the growing resistance to further domination (the banning of the Inter-America Peace Conference, developments in Cuba, Puerto Rico and Mexico being outstanding examples).

These blatant war steps have been accompanied by a new wave of attacks on the Bill of Rights. Trials against the leaders of the Communist Party are now going on in California and Maryland and are scheduled to begin in New York in a few days. They open under the ominous weight of the Supreme Court decisions upholding the notorious Feinberg Witchhunt Law, the pro-fascist violation of the rights of the foreign born and the attack on the right of counsel. Side by side with this come daily reports of lynchings, of acts of denial of civil rights, and of increased violence and brutality against the Negro people. Labor's rights are being further invaded by the Un-American Committee, with special attack on Negro labor leaders.

These new specific steps toward war and fascism pose the gravest dangers to the lives and liberties of the workers, the Negro people and to all democratic

sections of the people of our country and the world. Yet their very frenzy and desperation reveal anew the growing sweep of the people's resistance to Wall Street's program.

At the height of war hysteria, a bipartisan pro-war Congress has been forced to shelve temporarily at least the proposals for UMT. Hatred of the Korean war has become a hall-mark of the sentiment of the majority of the American people, 70 percent of whom have likewise expressed a desire to see a meeting between Truman and Stalin for a peace settlement. Experiences to date of the peace movement on the current petition drive for peace in Korea and for a Big Five Peace Pact reveal a most significant change in the temper of the people. Petitions are being signed with even greater speed and conviction than in the early days of the Stockholm petition, prior to the Korean war.

The acquittal of William L. Patterson, as did that of Dr. W.E.B. DuBois, further reaffirms the greater militancy and influence in behalf of peace and democracy exerted by the Negro liberation movement.

All over the country voices are raised opposing the recent Supreme Court decisions and demanding a repeal of the Smith Act and a halt to the current trials of the Communist leaders. The workers press harder for wage increases, lower prices and taxes and to fight against the destruction of their unions.

On a world scale, the plans to rearm Western Germany have met a bold and effective challenge in the proposals of the Soviet Union for a united democratic Germany which would prevent the use of Western Germany as the base of a new army of aggression. Opposition to the new demands of the NATO conference mounts in France, Great Britain, Italy and Germany, while everywhere the colonially oppressed peoples are in motion for peace and freedom.

It is against this background of the increased war danger and the new opportunities for checking it that our work for peace must be measured. While we made many contributions in the fight for peace, uniting with all who wished peace regardless of political affiliations in the tremendously successful Christmas Peace Postcard campaign (rolling up over 200,000 cards), there is a serious lag in our peace work today. Above all, our members are not participating in sufficient numbers in such major campaigns of the peace movement as the petition drive.

Among the reasons for this are a tendency to rely on the general strength of the peace forces elsewhere as automatically checking World War III, an under-

estimation of the vast peace sentiment in the United States, and improper methods of work which do not link the fight for peace with all other activities.

This lag in our peace work is cause for serious concern. The forces of peace and democracy are strong enough to prevent World War III—but only if every specific step toward war is challenged and if the tremendous peace sentiment which exists in our country is transformed into a conscious, organized movement.

It is possible to force a truce in Korea; to prevent the rearming of Western Germany and to secure a united, democratic Germany; to defeat the ten billion dollar program for foreign arms; and to force the calling of a meeting of the Big Five to work out a Pact of Peace. That is the meaning of the historic fact that today, because of the strength of the peace camp of which the growing peace movement in the U. S. can become a decisive factor, another world war is not inevitable!

The effectiveness of the fight for peace will determine basically the outcome of every other question in the critical months ahead: the 1952 elections, the fight for the Bill of Rights, for Negro rights, the defense of the people's living standards. It will determine the security and rights of the Communist Party. Thus there can be no "inner-party" campaign which have meaning unless linked with the fight for peace. Every one who attends a meeting in defense of the rights of our Party; every reader of the press; every contributor to the Fund Drive should be involved in the fight for peace.

The State Committee is deeply conscious of shortcomings in our leadership because we have not kept the fight for peace in the center of all our work, despite the many splendid achievements of our membership in the recent period. We are keenly conscious of our responsibility to our national and state leaders in jail or facing trial first and foremost because of their fight for peace. We pledge to improve our own work for peace, to make it the center of our direction and planning.

We call upon every member to examine his or her peace activity and to make a personal pledge to help in every way possible, uniting with all who want peace, in the peace petition campaign and to assist in the building of a majority peace movement in our state and country. We call for your suggestions and criticisms on how our peace work can be further strengthened. PEACE CAN CONQUER WAR! RE-DOUBLE OUR PEACE ACTIVITIES NOW!

NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE, C.P.

Truman, Wilson Open War On Labor's Living Standard In Rejecting Steel Pay Hike

By GEORGE MORRIS

A nationwide steel strike on April 8 appeared likely yesterday as War Mobilization czar Charles E. Wilson, after a conference with the President, torpedoed the Wage Stabilization Board's proposals for a wage increase in steel. Blasting Wilson as spokesman of big business, president Philip Murray of the United Steelworkers of America said the union will not meet with him to hear of his alternative plans. Murray also hinted that Wilson's torpedo may smash the whole WSB setup. Some labor members of the WSB hinted a possible walkout such as was staged by CIO and AFL members a year ago.

There is no doubt that the effects of the war program on the conditions of the workers is the combustible pressure that is forcing a crisis in the relations between labor leaders and the big business forces running that program. The walkout and split with the

war mobilizers last year when Wilson was the main target of the AFL-CIO attack, appears to have been only the first phase of the developing rift.

Events, meanwhile, were leading to greater tensi in the situation:

- The House Rules Committee, acting over the protests of its Democratic members, pushed through a decision to investigate the WSB's handling of the steel dispute.

- Chairman Nathan Feinsinger of the WSB flew back to Washington from his Denver home to act on the demand of the board's labor members for a meeting.

- The union will meet directly with U. S. Steel in Pittsburgh today and with the other companies Thursday and Friday.

- Wilson was reported pressing for a reduction of the wage raise to only the 12½ cents an hour, with the companies to get a raise of \$5 a ton.

After three postponements of the strike deadlines by the union for a period totaling nearly three months, the Wage Stabilization Board came up with a recommendation for a 12½-cent hourly general raise; 2½ cents more July 1 and another 2½-cent step-up in January, 1953. The board also recommended six paid holidays a year; a small improvement on vacations with time and a quarter for work on Sunday to go into effect next January.

The cost of the "package" to the steel companies was estimated to be slightly below 19 cents for 1952 with about five more cents the added cost next year.

Steel companies had been claiming at first that they would need six more dollars a ton on steel to match their new cost. They threatened to provoke a strike rather than submit to a maximum price hike of \$2 a ton which appears allowable under the strongly pro-industry Capehart amendment.

Suddenly it was announced that President Truman summoned Wilson to a conference in Key West and simultaneously the steel interests, blasting the WSB recommendation, raised the estimate of their price demand to \$12 a ton.

It was when Wilson came out of the conference with the President that the true nature of their talk became clear. He told newsmen:

"If the wage increases contemplated under the WSB recommendations are put into effect it would be a serious threat to our year-old effort to stabilize the economy. Of that I am sure."

Asked whether he and the President "reached any conclusions" Wilson said:

"The only conclusion reached is that there are some plans I am going to work on when I get back to Washington."

This Wilson made it plain that he wants the WSB recommendation brushed aside and that the alternative plan is the result of the discussion he had with the President and unquestionably with his approval.

Murray centered his blistering attack on Wilson alone, however. But the inference can hardly escape steel workers that the President's role was not that of an in-

CHRYSLER PRESSES SPEEDUP PROGRAM

— See Page 3 —

Daily Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

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(8 Pages)

New York, Wednesday, March 26, 1952
★ Price 10 Cents

State Dept. Rejects USSR Bid To Discuss Neutral Germany

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The U.S., British and French governments today rejected the Soviet Union's bid for four-power discussion of the USSR's proposed draft principles for a peace treaty guaranteeing a neutral Germany. They served notice they would continue to rearm the Nazis.

NAACP Demands Yonkers Cop Be Tried for Murder

By ABNER W. BERRY

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 25.—A delegation of NAACP leaders demanded today that a charge of first degree murder be placed against Stanley LaBenskey, former

Westchester Park patrolman now held in jail here for the cold-blooded pistol-slaying of two Negro brothers in Yonkers last week.

Led by Rev. Thomas Slater, of Bethel Baptist Church, White Plains, the group was denied an appointment with District Attorney George M. Fanelli but met with Assistant D. A. Frederick Weeks. Weeks told the delegation that it was "for the Grand Jury to determine the charge." The delegation had protested against the preliminary charge of second degree murder placed against LaBenskey by Fanelli last Friday.

LaBenskey has confessed the unprovoked killing of James and Wyatt Bucknall, 36 and 22 respectively, with three shots from an unauthorized pistol because he objected to their drinking in the Yale Tavern in Yonkers. Fanelli's charge of second degree murder was viewed as a whitewash of the former cop, and stirred a wave of protest throughout Westchester County Negro communities.

At a meeting here last night of NAACP branch leaders from nine towns, Fanelli's action was sharply criticized by speakers, who reminded the group of Fanelli's protection of the Klan hoodlums who organized an anti-Negro and anti-Semitic reign of terror three years ago in Peekskill. The delegation which met with the D.A. today was organized at the meeting, and another delegation to Gov. Thomas E. Dewey was authorized.

The main project adopted by

As an excuse for turning down discussion of the Soviet plan which would ease the burdens on the American taxpayer, and the presence of all foreign troops in Germany and block a revival of the Nazi army, the Western governments brought up the issue of German elections.

They insisted that no discussion of a peace treaty was possible until the election of an all-German government, although the Soviet Union had proposed that the four-power discussions include the election question.

The Western governments' note made clear that they would continue to use the UN commission, set up by the State Department to "explore" the "possibilities" of German elections, in order to block any real progress on elections themselves and therefore on any peace treaty.

The Soviet Union and the East German government had previously charged that the handpicked

UN commission was acting in violation of the Potsdam Agreement on Germany, the UN charter and the internal rights of Germany itself. The East German government recently proposed to the Bonn government that a mixed commission of Germans from East and West, acting under supervision of the Big Four occupying powers, work out an agreement for an all-German election.

The note attacked the very provision in the Soviet draft principle that would guarantee peace in Europe. This was the provision that an independent Germany would be barred from entering any coalition of states directed at any other state. The Big Three called this provision a "step backward" and insisted on their plans, formulated at the Lisbon conference, for a new Nazi army. The note hypocritically said that such an army was needed to "preserve freedom, prevent aggression and preclude the revival of militarism."

Meyers Cited for Contempt --Refuses to Be Informer

By ROB F. HALL

BALTIMORE, March 25.—Federal Judge W. Calvin Chesnut, presiding in the Baltimore Smith Act case, today held that George Meyers was in "deliberate and wilful" contempt of court because he refused to act as an informer. Chesnut postponed sentence un-

til the end of the trial which he estimated at "several days more."

But he made it clear he intends to impose a jail term on the six-foot-three former textile worker unless in the meantime Meyers decides to answer the questions.

Vigorously reaffirming his innocence of the charge of conspiracy to advocate the overthrow of the government by force and violence, Meyers said he would freely answer questions relating to his philosophy and conduct and to that of other officers of the Communist Party. He would not

however, answer those questions of U.S. attorney Bernard Flynn which involved, whether or not others were members of the Communist Party.

"Why do you so limit yourself?" demanded Judge Chesnut. "Because, Your Honor," Meyers replied, "I do not propose to contribute in any way to the compiling a blacklist of progressive persons to be fired from their jobs and persecuted. To do so would be to violate those traditions I learned as a child in the mining camp where

an informer or even grandchildren of an informer are detested by honest workers. It would violate the tradition of trade unionism to reveal the names of members of an organization which is under attack by reaction. In western Maryland when the unions were being built that was our position and that is my position today."

Judge Chesnut peered unbelievably over the bench at the witness.

"Is there any principle of the

(Continued on Page 8)

New England to Send 60 Peace Delegates

Special to the Daily Worker

BOSTON, March 25.—In response to the call issued by the New England Citizens Concerned for Peace more than 60 delegates from this area are expected to attend the April 1 Assembly for Peace in Washington. Two peace buses will leave from the Trailways Bus

Anti-Smith Act Rally in Boston Hears Charney

BOSTON, March 25.—George Blake Charney, former organizational secretary of the New England District of the Communist Party and one of the 16 Smith Act defendants as the New York trial set for March 31, addressed an audience here which rallied to his defense under the auspices of the Boston Committee to Defend Smith Act Victims.

"Participation in this defense meeting," said Charney, "is not only an act of courage, but an act of the highest patriotism." He spelled out the atmosphere of oppression perpetrated by the Truman-Dulles bipartisan administration in its terrorist Smith Act persecutions, the attacks on the Negro people and their leaders, the destruction of the Bill of Rights, the recent Supreme Court decisions and the Wall Street-inspired, Pentagon-directed drive toward war and fascism.

The meeting, conducted by Otis Hood, chairman of the Massachusetts Communist Party, collected money for Charney's defense.

Other speakers included Phil Koritz, chairman of the Boston chapter of the Civil Rights Congress, who pointed to the acquittal of William Patterson as the kind of victory which the power of the people could achieve to reverse the Smith Act and its decisions; Edith Abber, leader of the Boston Freedom of the Press Committee, who called for full utilization of the Daily Worker in the struggle to get the truth to the people on the Smith Act and William Harrison, associate editor of the Boston Chronicle and longtime friend of Charney, who appealed for "redoubled" vigor in defense of the victims of the ruling class in their drive toward fascism and war.

Charney arrived in Boston only after he had won a N. Y. court battle for the right to travel earlier that morning, defeating the attempts of an eight-man battery of government attorneys to confine him to New York City.

Waving copies of the Daily Worker which earlier in the week had carried an announcement of the Boston meeting, the government attorneys had contended that Charney was going to Boston not only to interview witnesses and to collect money for his defense, but also to carry on the very activities

Terminal in Boston at 10 p.m. Monday and will roll into the nation's capital early Tuesday morning in time to participate in the general proceedings before going off to visit their Congressmen.

Under the coordinated leadership of the New England Citizens Committee, delegations are being organized in all major Congressional districts by the Progressive Party, the Minute Women for Peace, Labor Committees for Peace and independent Peace groups.

Hard hit by growing unemployment brought on by the war economy, delegates from Lawrence, New Bedford, Fall River, Providence and other crisis-ridden communities are expected to urge their Congressmen to defeat the "Mutual Aid" Bill, cut the multi-billion dollar arms program and divert these funds to help the unemployed in the growing number of "distressed" areas in New England.

Concrete evidence of the widespread sentiment for peace through Five Power agreement in New England will be presented to the Congressmen in the form of thousands of signatures for peace already collected toward the goal of 30,000 by May 1.

Sunday, despite a steady downpour, 17 canvassers collected 283 signatures in the South Boston Housing project. In one house in Lawrence, four teams secured 181 signatures. In many instances entire families are signing petitions.

There have been scores of showings of the film Peace Will Win. Preparations for showing the film in churches, on campuses, in the communities are under way.

The Washington Peace Assembly is expected to bring the struggle for Peace to new sections of the people in this area and add greatly to the significance of the Second Annual New England Conference for Peace which will take place in May.

for which he had been indicted, namely to speak at a meeting.

Charney told the meeting here: "It will take more than the Supreme Court to institute fascism in America . . . there are no grounds for defeatism or panic . . . (because) the trend among the people is a new one of opposition to the domestic and foreign policies of the government . . . We are not going into the courtroom to defend ourselves only; we are going to attack the very purposes of the Administration attacks on the Bill of Rights and its drive towards war and fascism."

Actions Planned For Friday in Rosenberg Case

Thousands of Americans will take joint action this Friday in calling for a new trial for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, now in Sing Sing's death house, and for Morton Sobell, under a 30-year sentence, it was announced yesterday by Joseph Brainin, chairman of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

While a delegation of prominent citizens calls upon Attorney General J. Howard McGrath in Washington, others will telephone and wire the Attorney General and visit local Department of Justice offices.

In addition to committees now functioning in key cities, new Rosenberg Committees have been established during the last week in eight cities in Virginia, Georgia, Louisiana, South Carolina and North Carolina.

ILWU Defeats CIO Raiders at Calif. Laboratory

OAKLAND, March 25.—Warehousemen's Local 6 of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union—fresh from a victory over raiding CIO Oilworkers—prepared to serve wage and contract demands on Cutter Laboratories.

The union won what officers described as a "smashing victory" in a collective bargaining election among production workers on Tuesday. The Cutter employees voted 301 for Local 6 to 111 for the raiding CIO union.

The Oilworkers launched the raid last September with the tacit approval of the company which had openly threatened to raise the question of representation if Local 6 did not accept a nickel pay boost.

Local 6 turned the offer down flat.

Seizing upon this move, Oilworkers international officers asked the labor board for a collective bargaining election. In the course of the campaign CIO payrollers engaged in extreme red-baiting, assaulted the Local 6 hiring hall, and gloated over the Juneau Spruce damage suit against the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union.

Most of the employees, however, were not impressed—as the vote showed.

SUFFOLK ALP COMPELS STATE AIDE TO STOP FANNING WAR HYSTERIA IN SPEECHES

BAY SHORE, L. I., March 25.—American Labor Party protests have forced a State Civil Defense Department spokesman to delete from his speeches claims that World War III and the atom bombing of 58 U. S. cities by Russia are "inevitable." The CD official himself admitted that he had been told by his superiors to "soft-pedal" his stock speech.

The Suffolk County ALP had charged, after CD aide Claude Young made his war-mongering address to a civil defense rally in Islip last week, that the speech was an attempt to intimidate the

majority of Americans who want peace.

To a rally described by the Suffolk "Newsday" as "sparsely attended," Young not only said World War III would start in the next two years, but he also had on hand the number of American cities to be bombed—58, he said—and the number of casualties in New York—1,000,000—from the first a-bomb, he reported.

Mrs. Karen Hess, secretary of the Suffolk County ALP, charged in a wire to the state civil defense agency that its officials are trying to demoralize the majority of Americans who oppose the present

foreign policy which would lead to war if the people permit it. She demanded to know from the agency where it gets its information, and insisted that the agency reveal whether it has information which the federal government has not made public.

Speaking in Bay Shore Tuesday night, Young curtailed his speech and, according to "Newsday," did not touch on any controversial issues. "Newsday's" account added:

"After the meeting he told reporters that he had been asked to 'soft-pedal' his usual address by CD officials as a result of objections registered by the ALP."

TRUMAN BALLYHOOS NEW PHONY STATE DEPT SCREED

By ROB. F. HALL

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The White House and the State Department have joined forces to insure a maximum distribution of their newest propaganda pamphlet, "Our Foreign Policy, 1952." President Truman not only wrote a foreword to the booklet; he issued a special statement made public today in which he says, "I urge every American to read this report."

When advance copies were distributed to newsmen at the State Department, a reporter asked, "What's this, election campaign literature?" An official assured him it was not, but it is obviously a case of the Administration putting its best foot forward, propagandistically speaking. It is a skillful attempt to justify to the average reader the foreign policy which has brought us into war in Korea, to the brink of World War III, and which has burdened the people with an \$85 billion tax bill.

Undoubtedly the distribution is taking place at this time with an eye toward winning popular support for the Mutual Security Program (the foreign arms program) currently facing some rough going in Congress. Inasmuch as MSP is the cornerstone of U. S. foreign policy, a majority of the pamphlet's 79 pages are devoted to it.

With the government's propaganda machine concentrating on the circulation of the pamphlet one can be sure it will turn up in trade union halls, high school classrooms, local forums and women's clubs. For that reason a few words about its content are in order.

SHRUGS OFF UN

Although the United Nations provides the subject for one brief chapter, the thoughtful reader cannot help being impressed with the unimportance of this world organization in Harry Truman's foreign policy. When the UN was conceived under Franklin Roosevelt, and even at San Francisco in 1945, when the charter was adopted, it was considered the main instrument of U. S. foreign policy and as the chief hope of world peace.

But even a United Nations in which the U. S. exercises a dominating influence no longer constitutes a major instrument of U. S. foreign policy. The key to that policy is the old discredited imperialist doctrine of "creating situations of strength"—in other words, of becoming so powerfully armed and having so many strategically located military and naval bases that this one nation can dictate its will on others.

For Truman and Acheson, the United Nations is important only insofar as it can contribute to that objective. Thus the UN has utilized, although in violation of the UN charter, to impose the North Atlantic anti-Soviet military alliance on the world. Thus, also, the UN was used as the figleaf to conceal the Truman-Dulles plot for the so-far unsuccessful conquest of Korea.

Significantly, the UN, despite its usual subservience to Washington's wishes, has not permitted itself to be used to legalize annexation of Taiwan (Formosa). Discussion of this particular adventure is omitted from the pamphlet.

Moreover, the authors apparently realize that exclusion of the representatives of the Chinese people from the United Nations at the will of the U. S. is a delicate subject. So this is not mentioned. In fact, there is little discussion of China except to say "the mainland of China, for the time being, is lost to the free world."

One would assume that the relations between the U. S. and a nation of almost 500 million people is one of the most important problems of American foreign policy. Yet the State Department and the White House are content to pass this over in silence.

This omission is related, of course, to another keystone of U. S. foreign policy—the doctrine that the successful struggle of any people for liberation against their age-old oppressors constitutes a threat to the security of the American people. Applying this doctrine, the authors of the pamphlet become extremely indignant when they discuss the struggles of the people of Indo-China, of Iran, Egypt, Latin America, and of course Korea. This fully accords with Acheson's expressions of anxiety because a growing number of Indian voters have cast their ballots for Communist candidates. To combat "subversion," which is the State Department's word for the overthrow of reactionary regimes by popular movements, is one of the reasons why the U. S. is arming itself and its satellites, the pamphlet says.

IMPERIALIST AIM

Throughout the pamphlet there is frank concern for one of the time-honored "problems" of imperialist powers, access to markets and cheap raw materials. The authors of the pamphlet argue that unless the countries of the world are ruled by "free governments," meaning U. S. satellites, U. S. industry will be deprived of both markets and raw materials. This, then, becomes another justification for the Mutual Security Program.

In the center of MSP stands Germany, or rather Western Germany, because it is clear, even from this pamphlet, that Truman and Acheson do not envisage a reunited Germany as proposed by the Soviet Union. "The Western community needs Germany as a full partner," says the pamphlet.

The entire pamphlet is a hymn of hate against the socialist nation, the USSR, which is accused of all high crimes and felonies in the statute books. The repeated Soviet offers to negotiate outstanding differences between the great powers are not mentioned. In fact, the book holds out no hope to the American reader for world peace except a Pax Americana, that is, a "peace" imposed by an arrogant American imperialism on the world, which of course would be anything but peace.

For this purpose the U. S. has organized its spider web of alliances, like so many corporate interlocking directorates—NATO, the Inter-American arrangement, the U.S.-Japanese agreement, the Pacific pact, the Middle East Command.

Significantly, the alliances with Chiang Kai-shek and Francisco Franco, which are crucial to U. S. war plans, are not mentioned. And for a good reason—American high school students would immediately recognize that the Administration could not pursue the noble aims claimed for it by the pamphlet if it keeps company with these enemies of humanity.

Roosevelt Ward Frameup Hit By Clergyman

Protesting the "miscarriage of justice," the Rev. Karl M. Chworowsky has asked the Attorney General to undo the wrong in the case of Roosevelt Ward, Jr., Negro youth leader, convicted on a frameup.

The Committee to Defend Roosevelt Ward, Jr. has released the Rev. Chworowsky's statement, which declares:

"The writer wishes to join with thousands of American citizens who have been outraged and alarmed at the miscarriage of justice that so obviously occurred in the case of Roosevelt Ward, Jr., in a Louisiana court. We believe that here is another of those hideously plain instances of injustice which we are accustomed to witness where a Negro American is concerned when facing a court of justice in our land."

Australians Join in Plea for Passport for Howard Fast

(We print below copies of letters sent to the State Department in Washington by Australian citizens and trade unionists urging that Howard Fast be given a passport to travel to Australia this month to attend the Youth Carnival for Peace and Friendship in Sydney. Up to this writing the State Department has refused to give Fast permission to leave the country. Previous to this he had been denied a passport to attend the Inter-Continental Peace Conference in Uruguay.—FEATURE EDITOR.)

Letter From a Powerful Union

(Sent to the U.S. Ambassador, Canberra, Australia, and to the Secretary of the State Department, Washington, D. C., by the Building Workers' Industrial Union of Australia.) Feb. 13, 1952.

"Dear Mr. Ambassador:
"I am addressing this to you to request your assistance in a matter of some concern to this organization.

"The Building Workers' Industrial Union of Australia is the largest building trade union in this country, having over 50,000 members.

"We print our own monthly journal, which is posted to kindred organizations in many countries, including the United States.

"Through its columns many friendships have developed, among them being your prominent author, Howard Fast.



HOWARD FAST

"We have reviewed Mr. Fast's novels in our journal and we value greatly the friendship which has developed between him and our union. It was therefore with great pleasure that we were informed that Mr. Fast has been invited to visit this country to attend the Youth Carnival for Peace and Friendship, to be held in Sydney during March of this year.

"We would very greatly appreciate any assistance which you could give to help our friend obtain the necessary travel facilities, as we feel sure that his visit will do much to strengthen the bonds of friendship between the American and Australian people.

"I am forwarding a similar request to the United States State

Department and trust that you will assist us to welcome our visitor.

"R. HANCOCK,
"Asst. Federal Secretary."

Letter From a Group of Workers

18 Tryon Road
Linsfield, New South Wales,
Australia.

Feb. 9, 1952.

"U.S. State Department
"Washington, D. C.

"Sir:
"The undersigned Australian citizens urge your Department to grant a visa to U.S. citizen and internationally famous author, Howard Fast, in order that he may visit Australia from March 14 to 25, as a guest of the Youth Carnival for Peace and Friendship Committee.

"We have learned to know and love the American people through the fine works of Howard Fast. A visit to this country by such a well-loved author and protagonist of freedom and peace will do much to further friendship between the peoples of America and Australia.

"We shall be proud to honor him as a guest and expect your Department to aid what are the declared aims of your Government—democracy and peace—by granting this great American citizen freedom and a visa. (Signed:)

"E. Purse, for W. R. King, electrician; B. Boles, journalist; N. B. Tuohy, carpenter; R. Barclay, carpenter; A. Sadd, gardener; C. Rook, stenographer; A. Olive, clerk and M. Chandler, housewife.

'FLIGHT INTO EGYPT' IS TRAGEDY OF A REFUGEE

By HARRY RAYMOND

Elia Kazan's production of "Flight Into Egypt," a new play by George Tabori, currently at the Music Box, is a tragedy of a man incurably crippled in the Buchenwald concentration camp who had illusions about America. The action is one day of the life of this man, his wife and child as they wait penniless in a Cairo hotel for a visa to carry them to New York and what he believes to be the land of promise. The visa is denied because of the father's illness, even though the family pass the political test by stating they never engaged in politics. The father dies a suicide. His wife and son return to Vienna to build a new life.

This is good dramatic material. And an excellent cast, headed by Paul Lukas, the cripple; Gusti Huber, the wife; Voytek Dolinski, the boy, and Zero Mostel, the crooked hotelkeeper, is there to present it on the stage. But the playwright has left so much unsaid about the plight of the immigrant and current persecution of the foreign born in America under the McCarran Act that his second act fails to live up to what he appears to promise in the first.

He has written quite honestly about a European who had suffered indescribable tortures under the Nazis, a man who found hope even in the bomb that fell on the concentration camp and, indeed, crippled him during an American air raid. He, like many others, looked toward America after the liberation. They sought to immigrate here. But the freedom they thought they would find across the sea was an illusion. Franz Engel, the cripple, hugged the illusion. Therein lies his tragedy.

There are hints here and there in the dialogue that the freedom and security Engel thought awaited him in America are no longer there. The playwright, while depicting with considerable depth

the tortures of the little family surrounded by human leeches in the Cairo inn, never really gets around to stating one important fact out loud—that is, that Congress, the Justice Department and the majority of the U. S. Supreme Court have knocked the torch of liberty from the hand of the Statue of Liberty.

Miss Huber, formerly one of Vienna's leading actresses, has some moving scenes. There is a good first act episode in which she as the wife is questioned by a representative of the U. S. Consulate on the matter of the visa. After quizzing her closely about her family tree, he suddenly asks: "Ever engaged in politics?"

"Never," she replies.

"Are you sure?"

She replies in the affirmative. "Very good, very good," the consular agent says, and goes on to other questions.

Another excellent scene is in the second act when Lucas, playing the husband, tries to make the American doctor believe he is not crippled but fails.

Zero Mostel, playing a character role, proves he is a fine actor of serious drama. Most persons know him as a zany comic. This is his first straight stage play. There are good performances by Paul Mann, as the Viennese who hopes for a new freedom in Vienna, and Joseph Anthony, who plays the racketeering physician.

The social commentary of this drama would have been more in line with current practices of the visa division of the State Department if the tragic figure Engel had been excluded from the U. S. for being an incurable anti-fascist rather than an incurable cripple. Anti-fascists are the ones who are being excluded from our shores today. The play would have packed a greater punch if its final scene had shown Engel and his family on Ellis Island fighting deportation for their anti-fascist activities.

Vets' National Art Show Will Open Tomorrow

The first Veterans' National Art Show, open to veterans of all nations and all wars, will take place tomorrow night (Thursday) at 77 Fifth Ave. The exhibit will run through Sunday, April 6.

Sponsors of the show include Philip Evergood, Robert Gwathmey, Jack Levine, Charles White, Gregorio Prestopino, Philip Reisman and Harry Shoulberg. About 100 works, including canvases by Anthony Toney, Abraham Harrison and Stanley Levine, have been entered.

In addition to the exhibition, during the weekend periods of March 29-30 and April 5-6, a program of forums, discussions and entertainment will be offered.

On Sunday evening, at 8, Robert Gwathmey, Jack Levine, Harry Gottlieb and Ed Strickland will discuss "What Makes a Good Painting."

Will Alternate Negro and White Actors in Lead

A Negro and white actor will alternate in the lead in "Fortunato," a comedy by the Quintero Brothers, which will be presented in April by the Da Silva-Warren Group. Howard Da Silva is directing the play.

Luther James, Negro actor, will alternate with Lewis Palter. James appeared last year in the Langston Hughes play "Just a Little Simple." Palter was formerly a member of the Henry St. Playhouse.

"Inheritors," a drama by Susan Glaspell dealing with the question of academic freedom, will be presented on the same program. Brett Warren is directing the play, which was first produced by the Provincetown Playhouse in the early 1920s.



on the scoreboard—

by lester rodney

A Manager's Answer to "Life"

REPORTS FROM THE training camps tell of the players being good and mad at Ty Cobb's attack on them in "Life." Nor is it likely they are very happy about "Life" printing the bilge.

Now it seems the magazine has asked the managers for their comments on the Cobb articles, a cute move for a free follow-up story. Some managers are more outspoken than others. Bucky Harris, for instance, an old time rough and ready pro basketball player from the Pennsylvania coal fields (who didn't say 'sir' to the Yanks' George Weiss either), merely says that Cobb is "nuts."

From Cincinnati comes the answer of Red manager Luke Sewell to "Life's" request. According to an interview in the Cincinnati Post, Sewell, a contemporary of Cobb in Ty's later years, told "Life" tartly that he would give his opinions for \$50,000, not for free . . . the money to go to the Old Baseball Players Association. Luke figures that since Cobb reportedly got \$25,000 for saying that the current players are indolent, indifferent and vastly inferior, his own opinion, from the big league ballparks and not from a millionaire's mansion, should be worth twice as much.

Sewell further gave his opinion that the other 15 managers would back his opinion of the Cobb articles. And he added "Cobb is worth seven million. He wants \$25,000 more to keep somebody from getting it."

Well spoken, Luke Sewell

Some of the sports writers with the ball clubs have written pretty sharp stories on Cobb's baloney that players like Joe DiMaggio and Jackie Robinson wouldn't have been much good in "his" day. Others, like the Times' Arthur Daley, have been critical in an oh, so gentle fashion. Good old Ty Cobb, writes Daley, "missed the bag on his literary fallaway slide. It was a good try, but miss it he did."

The "Sporting News," avoiding a headon collision with Cobb, runs a wishy-washy editorial entitled "They Still Play Baseball," hardly the kind of full defense the players who read this paper would expect.

But it remained for Dan Parker of the morning Hearst rag to come out full blast in support of the retired Coca Cola millionaire's arrogant and biased blast against players he has never seen play. "Baseball Intolerant of Cobb's Criticism" is the headline over yesterday's column, and Parker sums up his viewpoint this way:

"I don't think that he has done anything more than inspire a controversial article, which is giving baseball millions of dollars worth of publicity gratis, and bringing new readers to the magazine."

This resounding statement of principle needs no comment.

Another "Life" Job—Not Baseball This Time

SPEAKING OF "Life" Magazine and the stuff it prints—let's just suppose something for a moment. Let's suppose the biggest circulation weekly magazine in a foreign country, the Soviet Union, last week titled its editorial: "Co-Existence With America—Our Terms Are Moderate, But Not Toward the Washington Gang." And that the editorial said the following: "We regard most Americans as victims and slaves of a conspiracy that threatens the whole world, and as our potential allies in overthrowing it. . . . After Truman, what? That is a real question to which Russians should have an answer. . . . Our terms for co-existence are simpler, but very flat. The Wall Street imperialism and totalitarianism of the Truman regime are intolerable. They must be replaced. . . . The Soviet Union has minimum requirements of the United States, but they are irreducible and mandatory: liberation" (of the American people).

This is the editorial in the current issue of "Life." Just put "Russia" where the above says America, "Kremlin Gang" where it says Washington gang, "Russians" where it says Americans, "Stalin" where it says Truman and "Communist imperialism" where it says Wall Street imperialism. The rest is from the editorial word for word. This is 1952 "freedom of the press," open proclamation of the inevitability of war, direct threats to the government and head of another state, and incitement to war.

No wonder Washington's journalism representative to the United Nations fights so bitterly (and almost alone) against any kind of code of normal responsibility.

Phil Pitching, Campy Socking, Maglie, Mays

WITH CURT SIMMONS due to be mustered out early in the season, the estimations on the Phil's potential have to be revised upward. Young Curt, a hard throwing southpaw who had been regarded as a better long range prospect than brother bonus baby Robin Roberts, had just come of age when he was drafted in September of 1950, having won 17.

With an already formidable corps of moundsmen in Roberts, Church, Howie Fox (a sleeper star obtained from Cincy in the Sisler, Seminick deal), an apparently revived Konstanty and Russ Meyer, the Phils can kick up a lot of fuss. What they haven't got is the big consistent punch to go with it . . . but they're apt to win a lot of 2-1 and 3-2 games . . . how many?

One thing the Phils and no other team in baseball has is a catcher like Roy Campanella, who can not only do the game's top defensive job behind the plate but blast over the runs. Roy, who reached a new peak as a hitter in '51, his fourth season up, is off to a hitting start that augurs for even more productivity in the Dodger batting order. In successive games against the Red Sox and A's Sunday and Monday he clouted seven doubles. Pennant pickers of the Giants take notice.

On the Giant, or rebuttal, side, one might well point to the portentous early showing of Sal Maglie, another guy who just hit a new high last year. "Mr. Zero" has clicked off 19 straight scoreless innings, without walking a man either! He could be ready for the kind of tremendous season that could overcome a few little weaknesses in this year's edition of the Polo Grounders. After all, they DID win that pennant, didn't they. . . .

Willie Mays, incidentally, is just going along playing. He doesn't know when the draft call will come exactly and has decided not to think about it. This is his first spring training session with a big league team and he likes it. There would be no early period of futility such as the 21 for 0 start he got last year when summoned from the minors with the season a month under way. Which means he would probably go over the .300 mark this year.

You tell me how long Willie is going to be around. I'll tell you whether I pick the Giants or Dodgers for the 1952 pennant. And I'm pretty sure you can say the same thing right back at me.

Auspices: STATE COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY

**Auspices: GARMENT and MILLINERY WORKERS COMM.
TO END FLORIDA LYNCH TERROR**

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SCOOP! EXCLUSIVE
INSIDE THE TALKING
THE NEW CHINA
STANLEY KUBRICK

the workers, the Negro people and to all democratic

Among the reasons for this are untendency to rely on the general strength of the forces forces elsewhere as automatically checking World War II on an under-

with all who want peace, in the peace petition campaign and to assist in the building of a majority peace movement in our state and country. We call for your suggestions and criticisms on how our peace work can be further strengthened. WE CAN END THE VIETNAM WAR. RE.

DOUBLE OUR PEACE ACTIVITIES NOW!
NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE, C.P.